



# Implementation Agenda for Nature & Environment Policy on Sint Eustatius 2020-2030

*April 2021*

PUBLIC ENTITY SINT EUSTATIUS

# Table of Contents

<b>ACRONYMS</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>STRATEGIC GOALS OF THE NEPP CN IN THE CONTEXT OF SINT EUSTATIUS</b>	<b>6</b>
STRATEGIC GOAL 1: REVERSE CORAL REEF DEGRADATION TO ENHANCE WELLBEING	6
STRATEGIC GOAL 2: CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION OF KEY HABITATS AND SPECIES	7
STRATEGIC GOAL 3: SUSTAINABLE USE OF LAND AND WATER FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE LOCAL ECONOMY	8
STRATEGIC GOAL 4: CREATE THE LOCAL CONDITIONS TO ENSURE SUSTAINABLE RESULTS OF NATURE POLICY	8
<b>LEGAL CONTEXT</b>	<b>9</b>
INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS	9
NATURE	9
ENVIRONMENT, SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT AND OTHER LEGISLATION	10
<i>Legislation on Environment</i>	10
<i>Spatial development</i>	10
<i>Protected areas</i>	11
<i>Fisheries</i>	11
<i>Other relevant legislation</i>	11
ISLAND SPECIFIC LEGISLATION	11
<b>GOVERNANCE OF NATURE AND ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ON SINT EUSTATIUS</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>ENFORCEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS AND REGULATION POLICY AND LEGISLATION ON SINT EUSTATIUS</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>TIMELINE OF ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>13</b>
STRATEGIC GOAL 1	13
STRATEGIC GOAL 2	14
STRATEGIC GOAL 3	15
STRATEGIC GOAL 4	16
<b>AGENDA PER GOAL</b>	<b>17</b>
STRATEGIC GOAL 0: NATIONAL AMBITIONS TO ENSURE ADEQUATE NATURE CONSERVATION AND ADHERENCE TO LEGAL RESPONSIBILITIES	17
<i>Goal 0.1: Ensure active conservation management of National Parks</i>	17
STRATEGIC GOAL 1: REVERSING THE TREND OF CORAL REEF DEGRADATION TO CREATE HEALTHY, RESILIENT AND RESTORED CORAL REEFS, ENSURING WELL-BEING ON SINT EUSTATIUS	19
<i>Goal 1.1: Control erosion and run/off</i>	19
<i>Goal 1.2: Waste and wastewater management to improve water quality</i>	27
<i>Goal 1.3: Coral reef restoration</i>	37
STRATEGIC GOAL 2: RESTORE AND CONSERVE THE UNIQUE HABITATS AND SPECIES IN THE CARIBBEAN NETHERLANDS	39
<i>Goal 2.1: Conservation and restoration of key habitats</i>	39
<i>Goal 2.2: Conservation of keystone and flagship species</i>	47
<i>Goal 2.3: Prevent new and control established invasive species</i>	53
STRATEGIC GOAL 3: SUSTAINABLE USE OF LAND AND WATER FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE LOCAL ECONOMY	57
<i>Goal 3.1: Invest in sustainable fisheries</i>	57
<i>Goal 3.2: Tourism industry in balance with nature conservation</i>	66
<i>Goal 3.3: Invest in sustainable local food production</i>	68
STRATEGIC GOAL 4 CREATE THE ENABLING CONDITIONS FOR EFFECTIVE NATURE MANAGEMENT AND SUSTAINABLE USE IN THE CN	71
<i>Goal 4.1: Education and training</i>	71
<i>Goal 4.2: Awareness</i>	75



# Acronyms

BES	Bonaire, Sint Eustatius, Saba
BIN NL	Behavioural Insights Network Netherlands
BZK	the Dutch Ministry of Interior & Kingdom Affairs
CARMABI	The Caribbean Research and Management of Biodiversity
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CITES	Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CMS	Convention on Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Agriculture, Nature & Food Quality)
CN	Caribbean Netherlands
CNSI	Caribbean Netherlands Science Institute
DC	Dutch Caribbean
DCNA	Dutch Caribbean Nature Alliance
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EZK	the Dutch Ministry of Economic Affairs
FTE	Full Time Equivalent
GCRMN	Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network
GIS	Geographical Information Systems
IAC	Inter-American Convention for the Protection and Conservation of Sea Turtles
IBA	Important Bird and Biodiversity Area
I&W	Dutch Ministry of Infrastructure & Water
IWC	International Whaling Commission
KMAR	The Royal Netherlands Marechaussee
KPCN	Korps Politie Caribisch Nederland
KvK	Kamer van Koophandel (Dutch Chamber of Commerce)
LBS	Land Based Sources Protocol of Cartagena Convention
LNV	The Dutch Ministry of Agriculture, Nature & Food Quality
LVV	Agriculture, Food and Cattle Unit of the Public Entity of St. Eustatius
MinFin	the Dutch Ministry of Finance
NBSAPs	National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans
NEPP CN	The Nature and Environment Policy Plan Caribbean Netherlands 2020-2030
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisations

OCW	Dutch Ministry of Education, Culture & Science
OLB	Government of Bonaire
OLE	Government of Sint Eustatius
OLS	Government of Saba
OM	Public Prosecutor's office
RCN LNV	Rijksdienst Caribisch Nederland Ministry of Agriculture, Nature & Food Quality
RVO	Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland
RWS	Rijkswaterstaat
SCF	Saba Conservation Foundation
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SFPS	Sustainable Fisheries Plan St. Eustatius
SPAW	Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife Protocol of the Cartagena Convention
STENAPA	Sint Eustatius National Parks Foundation
STINAPA	Bonaire National Parks Foundation
STUCO	St. Eustatius Utility Company
SWS	Statia Waste Solutions
Wet VROM BES	The Environment Act BES
WMR	Wageningen Marine Research
WUR	Wageningen University
WWF-NL	WWF The Netherlands

## Introduction

In March 2020, the Ministries of Agriculture, Nature & Food Quality (LNV), Infrastructure & Water (I&W), and Interior & Kingdom Affairs (BZK) presented the *Nature and Environment Policy Plan Caribbean Netherlands 2020-2030 (NEPP CN)* to parliament. The plan was developed together with the Public Entities and a wide range of stakeholders in the Caribbean and European parts of the Netherlands and describes the framework for nature and environment policy in the Caribbean Netherlands for the coming 10 years. The aim of the NEPP CN is to create a resilient and healthy natural environment in which the precious species and ecosystems of the Caribbean Netherlands are conserved. At the same time the socioeconomic development should be supported, and the cultural identity of the islands maintained.

With this Implementation Agenda, the Public Entity of Sint Eustatius will present the inventory of all necessary activities to reach the targets in the NEPP CN specific for Sint Eustatius. The inventory will include an assessment of the required and available financial and human resources to evaluate the required capacity for the implementation of these activities. As a result of this Implementation Agenda the resource gap for the implementation of the NEPP CN on Sint Eustatius will be identified. The inventory of activities and resource gap analysis resulting from this implementation agenda will form the basis for the discussions between the island government, key stakeholders and ministries to define and determine the strategy for nature and environmental policy in the coming years.

As the NEPP CN is an integrated policy plan that concerns a broad range of executing bodies and stakeholders, this document will also discuss how the governance of this implementation agenda will be organized. Similarly, this document will address the improvement of the enforcement of policies and regulations related to nature and environmental management.

The following section will describe the situation on Sint Eustatius within the framework of the NEPP CN, after which the legal context of this implementation agenda is discussed, as well as the issues related to governance and enforcement. Thereafter, a general overview of the timeline for the implementation agenda will be given. The final section will present the inventory of activities necessary to reach the targets under each strategic goal of the NEPP CN.

## Strategic Goals of the NEPP CN in the context of Sint Eustatius

Figure 1 presents the framework for nature and environment policy as established in the NEPP CN. The following sections summarize these goals and targets in the context of Sint Eustatius.

### Strategic goal 1: Reverse coral reef degradation to enhance wellbeing

On Sint Eustatius, the coral reef is important to the local economy, but erosion and climate change have caused a decline in the ecosystem's health. As a result, coral cover is under pressure. As the coral reef is an important economic pillar of Sint Eustatius, reversing degradation and investing in resilience are a necessity from both ecological and socioeconomic perspectives.

To reverse coral reef degradation on Sint Eustatius, several important threats need to be addressed urgently. First of all, erosion from landscapes degraded by roaming animals needs to be addressed. Animal husbandry practices must be professionalized, and the impact by free-roaming animals must be contained. Secondly, unsustainable development practices can be tackled through an effective and enforced building code, and the spatial development plan should be reviewed and updated to minimize the pressure of coastal development on vulnerable reef areas. Thirdly, water quality monitoring will inform whether the marine environment is within safe limits to ensure a healthy human population and ecosystem. Moreover, more effective processing and use of wastewater can support the development of the agricultural sector on Sint Eustatius.

While pressures on the coral reef ecosystem are being addressed, coral reef transplantation efforts can also be substantially upscaled to restore already degraded reef areas and increase overall coral cover. Restoration of the coral reefs will ensure their continued existence around Sint Eustatius and will preserve their benefits for future generations.

<b>Vision</b> A prosperous society and cultural identity in balance with a resilient and healthy natural environment.		
<b>Strategic goal 1</b> Reverse coral coral reef degradation to enhance wellbeing in the CN	<b>Strategic goal 2</b> Restore and conserve the unique habitats and species in the CN	<b>Strategic goal 3</b> Sustainable use of land and water for the development of the local economy
1.1 Control erosion and runoff	2.1 Conservation and restoration of key habitats	3.1 Sustainable fisheries
1.2 Effective waste and wastewater management	2.2 Conservation of keystone and flagship species	3.2 Tourism industry in balance with nature conservation
1.3 Coral reef restoration	2.3 Prevent new and control established invasive species	3.3 Invest in sustainable local food production
<b>Strategic goal 4</b> Create the local conditions to ensure sustainable results of nature policy in the CN		
4.1 Create awareness through education and training	4.2 Create employment through investments in nature	4.3 Develop a structural research agenda

Figure 1 Goals and targets in the NEPP CN framework

## Strategic goal 2: Conservation and restoration of key habitats and species

The first target (2.1) under this strategic goal is to effectively protect and restore key habitats. Currently, protected areas on Sint Eustatius include the Quill and Boven National Park and the Sint Eustatius National Marine Park.

Most crucially, structural financing of nature management activities needs to be urgently addressed on Sint Eustatius. The COVID-19 pandemic has had a detrimental effect on the financial basis of the management body Sint Eustatius National Parks (STENAPA), which depends, among others, on the sales of entry fees to the marine and terrestrial parks. The drop in tourist arrivals has led to collapse of revenue streams. For many management tasks

there are no financial mechanisms in place. Needless to say, without structural financing of the nature management authorities, the conservation of key habitats will be ineffective.

With regards to species conservation, efforts are currently ongoing to establish an exhaustive list of protected and vulnerable species on Sint Eustatius. For effective conservation of vulnerable and keystone populations (target 2.2) an effective monitoring framework will need to be developed. To respond to the monitoring results, effective species conservation strategies will need to be implemented that deal with specific threats and set population targets. To restore the vegetation on the island, native plants will be actively reintroduced in reforestation projects.

Established invasive species need to be closely monitored and, where necessary, management strategies implemented to contain populations. To control alien species entering the ecosystems of Sint Eustatius through marine and aerial transportation, an effective biocontrol policy should be implemented in the Caribbean Netherlands by customs and harbor personnel. Monitoring of high-risk species and early response strategies have to be in place to control alien species at an early stage.

### Strategic goal 3: Sustainable use of land and water for the development of the local economy

Sint Eustatius's economy is intricately linked to its natural resources. Being surrounded by the sea, fishing has formed an integral part of local livelihoods for as long as the island has been settled. Information on fish stocks surrounding the islands is limited however, and as a consequence the health of these stocks is unknown. It is thus crucial to develop and implement a strong monitoring framework on the island. Such a framework will allow for baseline stocks assessments and to identify fish stocks that are being overexploited. Additionally, it is important to counter invasive species in the island's waters and on land through holistic ecosystem restoration and targeting specific populations of invasive species.

Tourism on Sint Eustatius is relatively small-scale and its impact on the local ecosystems is limited at present. However, as tourism is envisioned to grow on the island it is important to ensure that this growth occurs in a sustainable way. Thus, it is important that ecological and social effects of tourism are actively considered when tourism plans and strategies are developed. Local businesses that depend on tourism should be made aware of the effects of tourism on the island, both negative and positive. By investing into tourism infrastructure, negative consequences can be limited. Additionally, local guides should be trained to understand the importance of the local ecosystems and how to prevent negative impacts.

Finally, though there is no large-scale agriculture on the island, horticulture and animal husbandry is practiced by the local community. Stimulating sustainable agriculture could increase self-reliance on the island and decrease the need for imports. Thus, incentives and support for horticulture and animal husbandry should be upscaled in the next decade.

### Strategic goal 4: Create the local conditions to ensure sustainable results of nature policy

The success of realizing nature and environmental policy on Sint Eustatius depends on the local support and implementation capacity. It is crucial that the local population, business, enforcers, politicians and investors confirm the need for nature conservation and environmental protection to ensure economic prosperity on the island. Without this support,

compliance with nature an environmental policy is an illusion. Therefore, awareness campaigns are a crucial part of this implementation agenda, which proposes a set of projects targeted to educational institutions for both youths and adults, as well as targeted to specific stakeholder groups in the community. In addition, it is crucial that operators in the tourism industry contribute to the awareness raising among visitors and within the sector itself. Although difficult to measure, it is necessary to monitor the awareness of the community to assess the effects of the awareness campaigns.

In addition to awareness, stakeholders agree that there is a substantial deficit in human resources for the implementation of activities in this agenda. There is a lack of qualified personnel on the island and available within the institutions that contribute to nature and environmental management. To ensure long-lasting results of the NEPP CN, it is essential to invest in both capacity as well as in expertise and qualifications.

Finally, there is an information gap for the effective management of natural and environmental values. Although a wide range of research activities are ongoing, a coordinated research agenda to monitor natural and environmental values is still lacking. The Public Entity supports the idea of an integrated framework to monitor environmental indicators e.g., erosion, ecological indicators e.g., habitat quality, species populations and land-use change. In addition, this monitoring framework should keep track of the progress towards the targets in the NEPP CN and the completion of activities in this implementation agenda.

## **Legal context**

### **International obligations**

The Kingdom of the Netherlands is a contracting party of many international treaties and conventions, including the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) with a focus on the internationally agreed upon biodiversity targets (Aichi targets), the Ramsar Convention on wetlands (such as Lac and Pekelmeer), the Cartagena Convention for the protection and development of the marine environment of the wider Caribbean region and its protocols on specially protected areas and wildlife (SPAW) and marine pollution (LBS), the convention on Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS), Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), International Whaling Commission (IWC) and the Inter-American Convention for the Protection and Conservation of Sea Turtles (IAC). Additionally, the commitment to achieve and report on the Sustainable Development Goals<sup>4</sup> (SDGs) set by the UN has also been agreed upon by the Kingdom.

### **Nature**

The Caribbean Netherlands largely has its own laws and regulations, the so-called BES-laws. Within this legal framework, the public entities have their own local legislation. Obligations derived by international treaties and conventions are incorporated into this legislation, specifically into the Nature Conservation Framework Act BES (Wet grondslagen natuurbeheer en bescherming BES). This Act requires the Minister to develop a nature policy plan Caribbean Netherlands. It also requires the island council to protect the biodiversity, in which respect the requirements of the CBD are applicable. The CBD requires the development of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs). Thus, the ministerial nature policy plan is not only an implementation of the requirement to develop such a plan, but it will also function as such an NBSAP for the region of the Caribbean Netherlands. Furthermore, the Nature

Conservation Framework Act BES contains the obligation for the public entities of Bonaire, Saba and Sint Eustatius to develop an island level nature plan (the implementation plans), which must be aligned with the framework of the NEPP Caribbean Netherlands. See Figure 1 for a schematic overview.

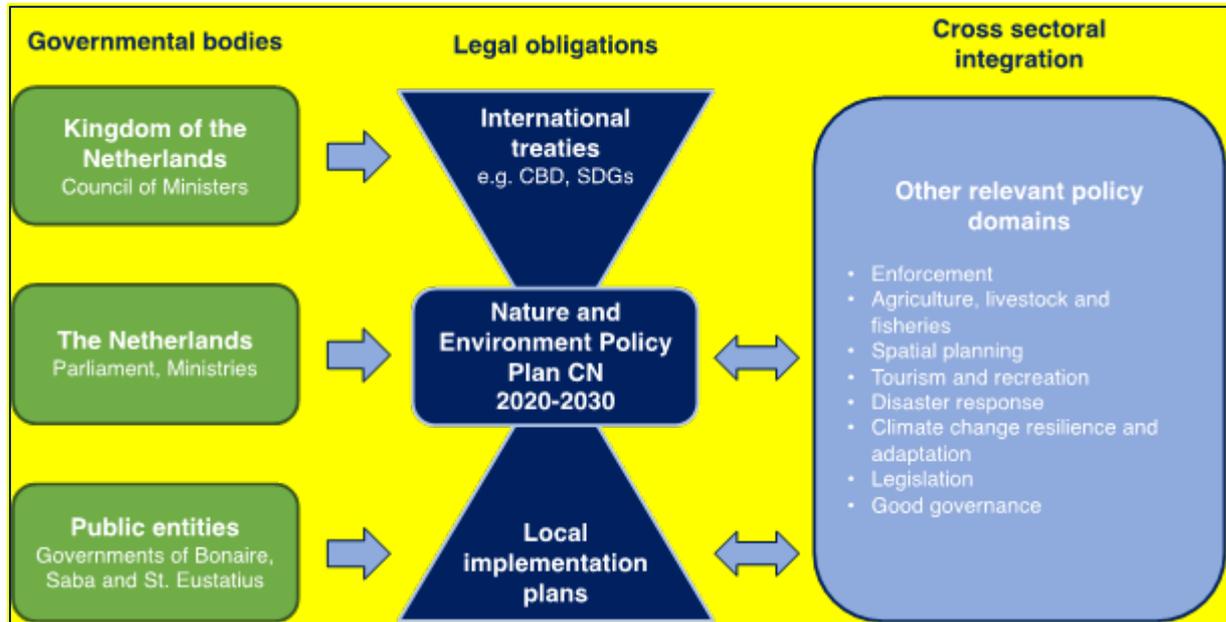


Figure 2 Overview of legal obligations within the Kingdom of the Netherlands for nature conservation

In addition, local laws and regulations are tools for the implementation of the policy objectives of the NEPP.

## Environment, Spatial development and other legislation

Many other legal frameworks are relevant for the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of the ecosystems. These frameworks address amongst others nature, environment, economic development and spatial planning for marine as well as terrestrial activities, such as fisheries and agriculture.

### Legislation on Environment

The Environment Act BES (Wet VROM BES) addresses environmental pollution and environmental impact assessments, among other topics that need to be addressed by an environmental policy plan. Environmental policy instruments have been integrated and prioritized in this NEPP CN as far as these instruments are relevant for managing pressures on the coral reefs. Environmental policies in this plan cover topics such as water quality, waste management, erosion and pollution. The Environment Act BES provides the framework for environmental policy by the national and local governments. This also includes the issuing of permits and the inspection, oversight and enforcement of environmental policy.

### Spatial development

The Spatial Planning and Development Framework Act BES (Wet grondslagen ruimtelijke ontwikkelingsplanning BES) is important for achieving and guaranteeing a deeper and more effective integration of policy. The implementation of the spatial planning process needs to be consistent with nature conservation and environmental management efforts. Spatial planning

encompasses, facilitates, interlinks, and thus strengthens many of the regulatory discretions mentioned above. The national government is investigating how the Spatial Planning and Development Framework Act BES can be of support to and strengthen the NEPP CN and local spatial development plans.

### **Protected areas**

The designation and legal protection of nature areas is a prerogative of each island's governing body. The islands themselves decide which areas should be protected. Their decision-making must be led by the criteria described in international treaties and conventions such as SPAW, Ramsar and the CBD. It is important that a comprehensive system of protected areas is put in place, with specific types of management to ensure conservation of biological diversity, taking into account size and connectivity to avoid the isolation of species in areas that are too small to ensure their survival. The various types of protected areas are described in Annex 5.

### **Fisheries**

The Fisheries Decisions BES (Visserijbesluit BES) prescribes the regulations on fisheries in the BES islands, including aspects such as protected species and prohibiting certain catch methods.

### **Other relevant legislation**

Important legal frameworks relating to economic development and integration of sustainable management practices and mitigation of climate pressures are for example, the Electricity and Drinking Water ACT BES (Wet Electriciteit en drinkwater BES) and The Chamber of Commerce ACT (Wet KvK BES) for sustainable business. And the Maritime Management Act BES (Wet Maritiem Beheer BES), the regulation on agricultural herbicides (Regeling uitvoering Wet voorschriften bestrijdingsmiddelen BES) and BES regulation regarding topics related to veterinary affairs, phytosanitary affairs, and animal welfare could be relevant for the implementation of policy objectives contained in the NEPP. Moreover, the Financial Act BES (Wet Financiën BES) addresses regulations for the funding, implementation and division of roles and responsibilities between the national government in The Hague and the islands' governing bodies.

The responsibility for the decision-making, funding, monitoring and promotion lies with both the national and local government, whereas the islands' governing bodies with support of the national government, are responsible for developing, presenting and implementing actions resulting from their implementation plans under NEPP CN.

### **Island specific legislation**

On St. Eustatius nature conservation is anchored in a number of island specific ordinances, relating to the marine environment as well as to various human activities that interact with and affect nature. Since April 2021, the Island decree nature management St. Eustatius 2021 (Eilandbesluit natuurbeheer Sint Eustatius 2021) sets out regulations on protected animals and plants. A marine environment ordinance is also under development. In addition, some specific aspects of nature conservation are addressed in ordinances that are not necessarily nature-specific such as the St. Eustatius Hindrance Ordinance (AB1993, No. 09).

## **Governance of nature and environmental policy on Sint Eustatius**

The government of St. Eustatius together with the Ministries of Agriculture, Nature & Food Quality and the Ministry of Infrastructure and Water Management are developing a governance framework. The idea is to develop an island steering group Land & Water that monitors and reports on the progress of the implementation of the nature and environment implementation agenda St. Eustatius

## **Enforcement of Environmental laws and regulation policy and legislation on Sint Eustatius**

Enforcement of laws and regulations pertaining to the goals and activities in this agenda forms a vital aspect for achieving success, as without proper enforcement, the strategic goals set out in the NEPPCN will likely not be achieved. Enforcement in the nature and environment domain on the islands is dependent on several organizations at the local, regional and national level. To ensure that all of these organizations work together and are able to effectively enforce nature and environment legislation, a joint session was held with representatives of the Ministries of Agriculture, Nature & Food Quality and the Ministry of Infrastructure and Water Management and Ministry of Justice & Security, representatives of the OL (Public Entities) of Bonaire, Saba and Sint Eustatius, and representatives of STENAPA and STINAPA Bonaire, to define the necessary conditions for effective enforcement. During this session the following four conditions for success were agreed upon:

- Set up strong and effective enforcement platforms that collaborate, coordinate and support each other through regular meetings should be established to ensure compliance with regulations;
- Develop island-specific nature & environment enforcement strategies and enforcement agreements;
- Create sufficient capacity to enforce nature & environmental regulations and legislation is needed on each island;
- Communicate with and raise awareness among the local community to support and enhance commitment to and compliance with nature & environmental regulations and legislation.

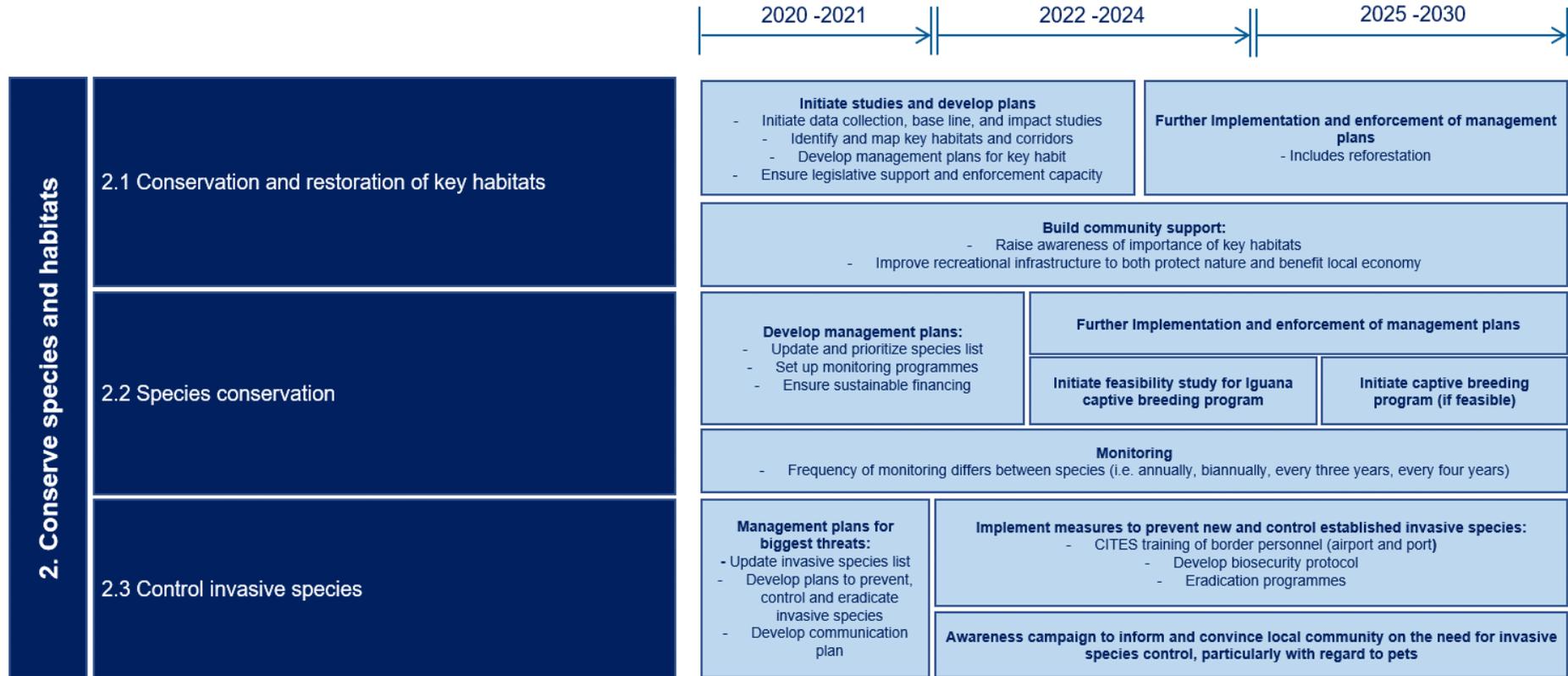
To ensure that that these conditions are met on the islands it is important that roles and responsibilities are clearly defined and agreed upon by agencies and organizations with an enforcement role. On St. Eustatius responsibilities for the various aspects of the agenda are dependent upon the Dutch Caribbean Police Force, Public Prosecutor's office Caribbean Netherlands, Coast Guard, Royal Marechaussee, Customs and the enforcement department of the Public Entity of St. Eustatius. Follow-up of these topics is ongoing.

# Timeline of activities

## Strategic Goal 1

			2020 -2021	2022 -2024	2025 -2030	
<b>1. Reverse coral reef degradation</b>	1.1 Control erosion	1.1.1 – Roaming livestock	<b>Preparation:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Awareness among farmers</li> <li>- Registration of livestock</li> <li>- Development of operational plans for removal</li> </ul>	<b>Implementation:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fence of all livestock</li> <li>- Implement operational plans for urban areas and Boven National Park</li> <li>- Develop plans for other areas and start implementation</li> </ul>	<b>Further implementation and monitoring:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Implement operational plans for all areas</li> <li>- Monitor effectiveness of plans and adapt where necessary</li> </ul>	
		1.1.2 – Rainwater management	<b>Develop ground water policy:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rainwater retention plan</li> <li>- Guidelines, monitoring programme and outreach</li> </ul>	<b>Implementation</b>	<b>Selfsustained policy</b>	
		1.1.3 – Sustainable development	<b>Asses gaps in and update policy:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inventories and research</li> <li>- Update legislation</li> <li>- Communication and awareness</li> </ul>	<b>Implementation and enforcement</b> - Update current spatial plan (around 2024-2026)		
	1.2 Improve water quality	1.2.1 – Wastewater management	<b>Create inventory and develop plans:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Baseline studies (e.g. water quality)</li> <li>- Update legislation</li> <li>- Develop and start implementation of short term solutions</li> </ul>	<b>Develop and implement long term solutions</b>		
		1.2.2 – Solid waste management	<b>Baseline studies and inventories:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inventory of illegal waste dumps</li> <li>- Operationalize new incinerator</li> <li>- Develop strategies to ban Single-use plastics, change behaviours, promote sustainable solution</li> </ul>	<b>Implementation, enforcement and clean-ups</b> - Includes awareness campaign		
	1.3 Coral reef restoration			<b>Update legislation and develop targets</b>	<b>Upscale restoration efforts and develop cooperation among BES islands</b>	
		<b>Continued reef monitoring</b>				

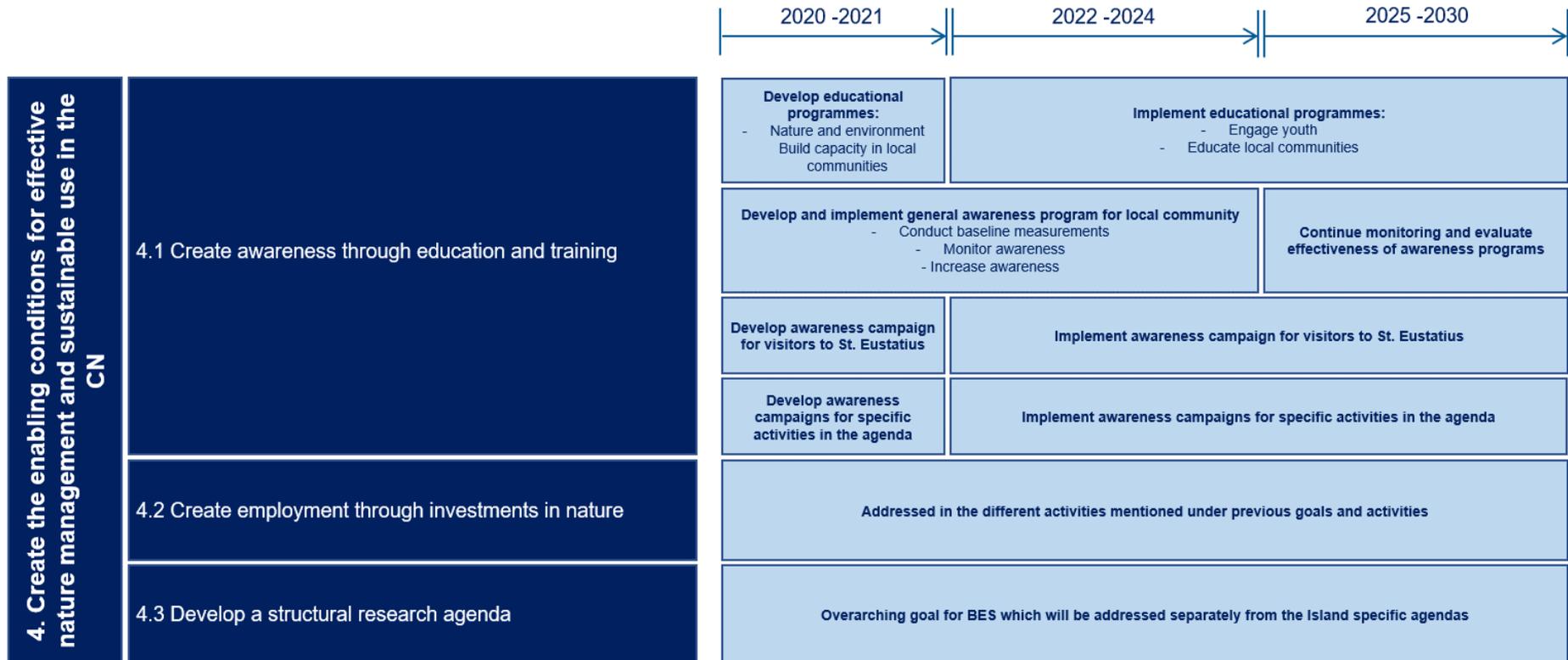
## Strategic Goal 2



### Strategic Goal 3

		2020 -2021	2022 -2024	2025 -2030
<b>3. Sustainable use of land and water for the development of the local economy</b>	3.1 Sustainable fisheries	<b>Develop and implement Sustainable Fisheries Plan for St. Eustatius</b>	<b>Further implementation and enforcement of management plans:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Evaluate and establish new no take zones</li> <li>- Increase and streamline enforcement capacity</li> <li>- Monitor stocks and review fisheries policy and regulations</li> </ul>	
			<b>Build awareness and support for sustainable fisheries in the local fisheries sector:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Build capacity</li> <li>- Education and workshops</li> </ul>	
	3.2 Sustainable tourism	<b>Develop strategic tourism plan:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Investment criteria</li> <li>- Sustainability certification</li> <li>- Re-evaluate island-wide green destination seal</li> </ul>		<b>Initiate study on ecological carrying capacity for tourism</b>
3.3 Sustainable agriculture	<b>Develop infrastructure for sustainable agriculture:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Circular production</li> <li>- Supply and distribution of water</li> <li>- Water &amp; compost generation from waste water treatment</li> </ul>		<b>Feasibility studies for integrated rural development and salt-resistant crops</b>	

## Strategic Goal 4



## Agenda per goal

Strategic Goal 0: National ambitions to ensure adequate nature conservation and adherence to legal responsibilities

Goal 0.1: Ensure active conservation management of National Parks					
<i>Activities / projects</i>	<i>Lead implementing organisation</i>	<i>Planning / deadlines</i>	<i>Additional budget required (on top of existing budgets)</i>	<i>Additional Human resource needs (on top of existing FTEs)</i>	<i>Key stakeholders</i>
<b>Milestone A.</b> Provide adequate resources for National Park management					
Ensure continuity of Statia's National Park in case of disasters (including pandemics)	National government	2020-2021	US\$ 5-9 million annually. Based on SLA and financial analysis	N/A	National government, OLE, DCNA, STENAPA
Agree tasks and responsibilities of STENAPA (SLA/MOU with island government to define management activities and responsibilities, also for terrestrial areas under this agenda)	STENAPA, OLE	2020-2021	N/A	N/A	National government

Evaluate available funding mechanisms	National government, OLE	2020-2021	N/A	N/A	National government, OLE, DCNA, STENAPA
Address structural funding for Statia's National Park management to adequate levels	National government, OLE	2021-	depends on outcome of evaluation	0.5 FTE finance project officer/l	National government, OLE, DCNA, STENAPA
Address structural funding for conservation management organizations to adequate levels	National government, OLE	2021-	depends on outcome of evaluation	N/A	National government, OLE, DCNA, STENAPA

Strategic Goal 1: Reversing the trend of coral reef degradation to create healthy, resilient and restored coral reefs, ensuring well-being on Sint Eustatius

<b>Goal 1.1: Control erosion and run/off</b>					
<b>Goal 1.1.1: Control free roaming animals</b>					
<i>Activities / projects</i>	<i>Lead implementing organisation</i>	<i>Planning / deadlines</i>	<i>Additional budget required (on top of existing budgets)</i>	<i>Additional Human resource needs (on top of existing FTEs)</i>	<i>Key stakeholders</i>
<b>Milestone A.</b> Keep all livestock kept within fenced-off properties by 2024					
Stimulate livestock farmers to keep livestock within fencing	OLE	2021	To be determined in the future	FTE needed (small)	RVO, LNV, Farmers Cooperative
All animals fenced	OLE	2023-2024	To be determined in the future	To be determined in the future	RVO, LNV, Farmers Cooperative
Sustainable animal husbandry	OLE	2021-2024	To be determined in the future	To be determined in the future	RVO, LNV, Farmers Cooperative
Increase water production capacity and reliability for farmers	OLE	2021-2023	US\$ 300,000	To be determined in the future	I&W, Farmers Cooperative, STUCO
<b>Milestone B.</b> All feral free roaming grazers removed on Bonaire, Saba & Sint Eustatius (goats, sheep, donkeys, pigs, cows) by 2030					

Urban removal plan (1): inventory situation for amount, ownership and areas.	OLE	2021	US\$ 74,000	To be determined in the future	Staatsbosbeheer (Dutch Governmental organisation for protected areas), KPCN, RVO
Urban removal plan (2): develop a scheme for mustering, catching and trapping cattle	OLE	2021	Incl.	To be determined in the future	Staatsbosbeheer (Dutch Governmental organisation for protected areas), KPCN, RVO
Urban removal plan (3): employ and train working units for mustering, building and trapping corals (utilize this time to train people in conservation hunting)	OLE	2021	US\$ 231,000	To be determined in the future	Staatsbosbeheer (Dutch Governmental organisation for protected areas), KPCN, RVO
Urban removal plan (4): develop and implement operational plan (shooting) to remove remaining cattle	OLE	2021 development 2022 – 2023 implementation	US\$ 21,600 US\$ 10,000 Comms budget annually	To be determined in the future	Staatsbosbeheer (Dutch Governmental organisation for protected areas), KPCN, RVO
Urban removal plan (5): train and implement law enforcement on roaming dogs and cattle	OLE	2021	Incl.	To be determined in the future	Staatsbosbeheer (Dutch Governmental organisation for protected areas), KPCN, RVO
Boven National Park removal plan (1): fence the park	STENAPA	2021	US\$ 74,000	To be determined in the future	OLE, LNV, GTI, cattle owners, RVO
Boven National Park removal plan (2): mustering and/or shooting	OLE	2021	Incl.	2-4 professional, trained conservation hunters	OLE, LNV, STENAPA, RVO

				2-4 FTE "spotters" and cadaver retrieval	
Boven National Park removal plan (3): develop and implement monitoring system	STENAPA	2021	incl	To be determined in the future	OLE, LNV, CSNI, RVO
Develop and implement plan for removal of roaming animals on other parts of the island Include education and awareness campaign	OLE	2022 development  2022-2025 implementation	To be determined in the future US\$ 10,000 comms budget annually	1 Communications FTE (asap until end of project)  1 project manager LNV  1 project manager OLE  2-4 professional conservation hunters  2-4 FTE "Spotters" and cadaver retrieval	LNV, Staatsbosbeheer (Dutch Governmental organisation for protected areas), KPCN, cattle owners, STENAPA, RVO
<b>Milestone C.</b> Investing in a professional and sustainable livestock industry (e.g. slaughterhouse, fodder, fences, enforcement, veterinary services) by 2024, water supply and fodder production organized sustainably by 2030					

Optimize Slaughterhouse. Improve process efficiency, quality of product and push back illegal slaughtering.	OLE	2021-2023	Additional resources may be available	To be determined in the future	LNV, RVO
Develop and implement Sustainable Husbandry Plan for local farmers. Includes (for participating farmers): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation</li> <li>• technical support</li> <li>• feed</li> <li>• fencing</li> <li>• fodder bank</li> <li>• land acquisition.</li> </ul>	OLE	2021	US\$ 165,000	HR need is included in additional budget required	Farmers Cooperative, animal owners, LVV Slaughterhouse, Dept. of Veterinary Services, Nevis Dept of Agriculture, LNV, RVO, STENAPA
Develop a fodder bank	OLE	2023	To be determined in the future	To be determined in the future	Farmers Cooperative, LVV, Dept. of Veterinary Services, LNV, RVO

### 1.1.2: Rainwater management

<i>Activities / projects</i>	<i>Lead implementing organisation</i>	<i>Planning / deadlines</i>	<i>Additional budget required (on top of existing budgets)</i>	<i>Additional Human resource needs (on top of existing FTEs)</i>	<i>Key stakeholders</i>
<b>Milestone A.</b> Rainwater retention plan activated reducing surface water run-off by 50% based on research e.g. all social houses should contain gutters and water collection system, for each road construction by 2030					
Develop ground water policy and control <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guidelines</li> </ul>	OLE	2021 – 2022 Development	To be determined in the future	0.3 FTE water policy advisor (structurally)	RWS, I&W

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitoring programme</li> <li>Outreach</li> </ul> <p><b>NOTE: employment opportunity</b> <b>NOTE: enforcement essential</b></p>		<p>2022-2024 Implementation</p> <p>2024 and further: selfsustained</p>			
Develop and implement a rainwater retention plan, including road projects and pond restoration. (see 3.3 A)	OLE	2020-2025	To be determined in the future	To be determined in the future	I&W
Develop overflow catchment installation on solar panels for rainwater catchment. (see 3.3 A)	OLE	2022	Funding available	To be determined in the future	I&W
Develop and implement sustainable agriculture plan	OLE	2021-2023	To be determined in the future	2 FTE LVV (Business information officer and field officer)	LNV, RVO
Develop and implement agro-reforestation plan (see also 2.1 B; 2.1 M; 2.3 D) building on existing ReforStatia activities	OLE	2022	Incl.	To be determined in the future	LNV
Make use of knowledge on sister islands (esp. Bonaire & Curacao)					LVV & STENAPA
<b>Milestone B.</b> Water retention zones are restored and incorporated (e.g. catchment areas, buffer areas, repair dams, tanki's) into spatial planning by 2024					

Water retention zones are incorporated (e.g. catchment areas, buffer areas, repair dams, tanks) into spatial planning	OLE	2021	To be determined in the future	To be determined in the future	Local community
Water retention zones are restored (e.g. catchment areas, buffer areas, repair dams, tanki's)	OLE	2021-2024	To be determined in the future	To be determined in the future	Local community

### 1.1.3: Sustainable coastal development

<i>Activities / projects</i>	<i>Lead implementing organisation</i>	<i>Planning / deadlines</i>	<i>Additional budget required (on top of existing budgets)</i>	<i>Additional Human resource needs (on top of existing FTEs)</i>	<i>Key stakeholders</i>
<b>Milestone A.</b> Island-wide spatial development plans are reviewed/implemented to incorporate nature conservation goals <b>Milestone B.</b> Define and implement an effective buffer zone to keep impact of construction activities within safe limits from the marine ecosystems					
Initiate assessment study of legal framework to see whether EIA/SEA is appropriate. Looking at relevant local and national legislation.	OLE	2021	US\$ 5,000	To be determined in the future	N/A
Update current Spatial Plan (2011), include e.g. nature environment goals	OLE	2024-2026	To be determined in the future	Capacity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project Manager</li> <li>• Communications</li> <li>• Legal</li> </ul>	I&W, LNV, BZK, STENAPA

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GIS and spatial analytics</li> </ul>	
Adopt policy guidelines for sustainable project development	OLE	2022	To be determined in the future	To be determined in the future	N/A
Study possibilities for development of Venus Bay based on eco-tourism (economic and recreational value) to make sure that the national park can further contribute financially to the island and safeguard the longevity of the area as a nature area.	OLE	2022	US\$ 25,000	To be determined in the future	N/A
Permitting (vergunningverlening) Capacity for existing Nature-Environmental- and Spatial (aanlegvergunningen) existing Legislation	OLE	2021	US\$ 45,000 x 1 FTE x 10yr = US\$ 450,000	1 FTE structural employment 1 FTE Natuur-Milieu-Aanlegvv. Outsourcing does not solve the capacity need as 'vooroverleg is key to a succesfull permitting proces'	STENAPA, RWS all business owners doing watersports, owning waterfront property etc. KvK, Ombudsman, WAB
Law Enforcement capacity for constructions legislation enforcement	OLE, STENAPA, Rijkswaterstaat	2021	To be determined in the future	STENAPA requires additional Bavpol trained rangers Structurally	OLE, STENAPA, Rijkswaterstaat, Min V&J, KPCN, OM CN

Refer to report from the “ <a href="#">raad van de rechtshandhaving</a> ” and align Caribbean Netherlands wide.				1 FTE (SHOULD BE OLE)	
Economic impact analysis of setting a different bufferzone for coastline (planschade for current plot owners calculated for different setback zone's)	OLE	2024	To be determined in the future	Special expertise	Unesco IHE, Real Estate agents, Property owners
<b>Milestone C.</b> Have an alternative for the mining of natural resources for construction (e.g. diabase, sand) business and ban current practices					
Initiate a study to explore the possibility of sea sand mining	OLE/RWS	2022-2023	US\$ 50,000	To be determined in the future	STENAPA, OLE, I&W, CNSI, Fishermen Foundation
<b>Milestone E.</b> Mandatory and enforced EIA and SEAs					
Evaluate where and under what circumstance mandatory EIAs and SEAs should be conducted and followed	OLE	2022-2023	To be determined in the future	0.5 FTE	All relevant stakeholders
<b>Milestone F.</b> Commonly accepted and feasible plans on nature-based solutions for coastal protection					
Initiate a study on the impact of climate change on the coast and inland area Build upon the existing climate impact study related to biodiversity done by Debrot in 2010.	OLE	2023	US\$ 20,000	To be determined in the future	STENAPA

Initiate a study on the possibilities of nature-based solutions for coastal protection, like 'building with nature', also in the light of climate change adaptation	OLE	2022	US\$ 15,000	To be determined in the future	CNSI, STENAPA
---	-----	------	-------------	--------------------------------	---------------

## Goal 1.2: Waste and wastewater management to improve water quality

### 1.2.1: Adequate wastewater treatment on Sint Eustatius

<i>Activities / projects</i>	<i>Lead implementing organisation</i>	<i>Planning / deadlines</i>	<i>Additional budget required (on top of existing budgets)</i>	<i>Additional Human resource needs (on top of existing FTEs)</i>	<i>Key stakeholders</i>
------------------------------	---------------------------------------	-----------------------------	--	--	-------------------------

#### **Milestone A.** Effective wastewater treatment by 2030

Initiate an inventory report of cesspits and septic tanks with an improvement plan for wastewater management	OLE	2021-2022	Funding available	To be determined in the future	I&W, RWS
Develop a short term solution plan for identified cesspits and septic tanks that are overloaded and phasing out of cesspits and leaking septic tank	OLE	2021-2022	US\$ 20,000	FTE needed (small)	I&W, RWS
Install a liquid waste treatment facility to handle current issues	OLE	2021-2022	US\$ 350,000	To be determined in the future	I&W, RWS

as well as liquid waste from visiting yachts This liquid waste treatment facility should ideally also be able to treat 100% of waste water generated on St Eustatius and treat the water to result in effluent adhering to coral reef safe quality as is to be determined by RWS/WMR.					
Develop a long term plan and solution to handle waste water including financial and feasibility assessment of replacement of cesspits by septic tanks	OLE	2022-2023	US\$ 80,000	Outsourced	I&W, RWS
Implement long term solution to handle waste water based on the long term plan, including the replacement of cesspits.	OLE	2030	US\$ 5-20 million	1 FTE project manager at OLE FTE support from I&W/RWS To be determined in the future	I&W, RWS
<b>Milestone B.</b> Implement standards for coastal seawater quality by 2021					
Develop coastal water quality indicators and standards	RWS	2021	To be determined in the future	To be determined in the future	STENAPA, CSNI, OLE
Conduct study to measure impact of reforestation effects	OLE	2026	To be determined in the future	To be determined in the future	LVV, STENAPA / CNSI, WWF, WUR

on seawater quality due to reduced runoff					
<b>Milestone C.</b> Implement an effective water quality monitoring program for ground- and seawater, including the necessary research facilities by 2024					
Develop a water quality monitoring program	RWS	2021	To be determined in the future	To be determined in the future	STENAPA, CSNI, OLE
Do a baseline assessment of the water quality and create a database	RWS	2021	To be determined in the future	To be determined in the future	STENAPA, CSNI, OLE
Structural implementation of the water quality monitoring program	RWS/OLE/CNSI	2021 – 2030	To be determined in the future, based on baseline analysis & water quality monitoring plan	To be determined in the future, <i>(but if sampling and analysis will be done on St Eustatius anticipate 0.2-0.3 FTE lab specialist &amp; analysis and 0.5 FTE for sampling staff (CNSI). If RWS will be in the lead, it is anticipated that no additional lab and analysis FTE are needed, just budget for outsourcing.)</i>	OLE/RWS/STENAPA/CNSI

Make an inventory of Lab facilities in EU NL and Caribbean Region to determine where to invest in additional capacity and equipment (e.g. WEB/STINAPA lab Bonaire, CNSI Statia, elsewhere)	RWS	2021	To be determined in the future	To be determined in the future	OLs, CNSI
Request ministry of LNV or I&W to include water quality monitoring as a Wettelijke Onderzoeks Taak for Caribbean Netherlands or as part of the MWTL program.	OLE	2021	N/A	N/A	Public entities, LNV, I&W
<b>Milestone D.</b> Ban on irrigation with treated wastewater within an adequate distance from the high-water mark by 2024					
Investigate and if possible implement ban on irrigation with treated wastewater within an adequate distance from the high-water mark is in place as soon as a waste water treatment facility is in place	OLE	2023	N/A	N/A	RWS, SWS
<b>Milestone E.</b> Complete ban and enforcement of cesspits and leaking septic tanks on all three islands by 2030					
Initiate a study on appropriate regulation of developmental projects and enforcement requirements	OLE	2022	US\$ 10,000	To be determined in the future	I&W

Make the policy and implement enforcement as recommended by the study above	OLE	2022-2030	To be determined in the future	0.2 FTE enforcement	I&W, RWS
100% of all cesspits removed by 2030	OLE	2030	To be determined in the future	To be determined in the future	RWS, I&W
Develop and implement awareness and education campaign to inform community about need for ban and effective alternatives.	OLE, SWS	Start 2022	US\$ 15,000	To be determined in the future	OLE, I&W, STENAPA, WWF, RWS
<b>Milestone F. Zero waste discharge of any vessel in the territorial waters by 2022</b>					
New nature legislation will ban discharge of waste in territorial waters.	OLE	2021	To be determined in the future	To be determined in the future	I&W
A new liquid waste treatment facility will provide an alternative for the vessels.	OLE, SWS	2022	To be determined in the future	To be determined in the future	I&W, RWS
Study the possibility to provide an alternative to dump waste in the sea	OLE, SWS	2022	To be determined in the future	To be determined in the future	I&W, RWS
Provide the facilities that allow vessels to discharge wastewater	OLE, SWS	2022	25,000 Implementation (placing holding tanks, install pump facility, adapt pier if necessary, etc.)	Outsourced	I&W, RWS

<b>Milestone G.</b> Establish and enforce standards for environmental impact of industries by 2030					
Implement 'Inrichting Activiteiten Besluit'	2021-2022	To be determined in the future	To be determined in the future	1 FTE coordinator/policy advisor environment	RWS
<b>Milestone H.</b> Reduced runoff from agrochemicals and stimulate the use of organic types of fertilizer / pest-control, integrated pest management (IPM) by 2030					
Study to determine what is being used at this moment	OLE	2022	US\$ 15,000		OLE, LNV, RWS
<b>1.2.2: Solid waste management</b>					
<i>Activities / projects</i>	<i>Lead implementing organisation</i>	<i>Planning / deadlines</i>	<i>Additional budget required (on top of existing budgets)</i>	<i>Additional Human resource needs (on top of existing FTEs)</i>	<i>Key stakeholders</i>
<b>Milestone A.</b> Zero illegal dumping (and littering) by 2030					
Implement camera monitoring program	OLE	2023	US\$ 15,000	FTE needed (small)	I&W, KPCN, SWS, RWS
Behavioral study to change mindsets regarding illegal dumping of waste.	OLE	2022-2023	To be determined in the future	To be determined in the future	I&W, SWS
Implement information campaign on illegal dumping (result of study)	OLE	2024	US\$ 5,000	Outsource or 0,2 FTE communication	I&W, STENAPA, SWS
Place more waste facilities	OLE, SWS	2021-2022	US\$ 5,000	To be determined in the future	I&W

Clean up of illegal waste dumps	OLE, SWS	by 2030	US\$ 60,000	To be determined in the future	I&W, RWS
<b>Milestone B.</b> Complete stop of landfilling by investing in / facilitating advanced waste processing and recycling by 2030					
Operationalize new incinerator	OLE, SWS	2021-2022	To be determined in the future	To be determined in the future	I&W, RWS
Implement awareness campaign on good waste management practices	OLE	2021-2030	US\$25.000 (yearly)	FTE needed (small)	I&W
Perform bi-annual waste composition analysis to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify which waste streams require reduction/recycling</li> <li>Monitor effect of waste management policy</li> <li>Adapt waste management policy where necessary</li> </ul>	OLE, SWS, RWS	Every five years	US\$ 10,000 every five years	However, this is also done on Bonaire, so possibility to collaborate or share methodology/ consultant/ results	WWF-NL
<b>Milestone C.</b> Control seepage of pollutants from current landfills into the ground and surface water by 2030					
Identify landfills and make an overview of all current and previous landfills. Initiate a cost-benefit analysis and an environmental impact study to evaluate the necessity and added value of sanitizing	OLE, RWS, SWS	2022	US\$ 50,000	To be determined in the future	I&W

landfills, including by looking at the water quality underneath, upstream and downstream of landfills.					
Implement the recommendations from the cost-benefit analysis	OLE, RWS, SWS	2022-2025	To be determined in the future	To be determined in the future	I&W
Rehabilitate old dump sites	OLE, RWS, SWS	2025	To be determined in the future	To be determined in the future	I&W
<b>Milestone D.</b> Invest in / facilitate businesses that are using plastic/solid waste to produce new products by 2024					
Develop a strategy to invest in technology applications to recycle solid waste to make products that can be used locally	SWS, OLE	2021-2022	To be determined in the future	FTE needed (small)	I&W, OLE
Develop a platform to reuse and recycle waste	SWS, OLE	2021-2022	US\$ 100,000	To be determined in the future	I&W
Identify opportunities for regional co-operation to facilitate waste cycling/re-cycling	I&W	2021-2023	US\$ 15,000 knowledge sharing between CN islands on local recycling initiatives	0.2 (recycling) environmental policy advisor	OL, SWS, WWF,
<b>Milestone E.</b> Ban on single-use plastics resulting in less plastic waste e.g. no plastic packaging of fruits and vegetables at local supermarkets and food stores by 2024					

Create and approve legislation for banning SUPs	OLE	2021	To be determined in the future	FTE needed (small)	I&W, LNV, hotel and tourism sector
Develop a plan to phase out SUPs for 2021-2023 including a long-term vision (2030)	OLE	2021-2030	To be determined in the future	FTE needed (small)	WWF
Feasibility study on other available (governmental) measures to reduce the use of SUPs	OLE, I&W	2022	To be determined in the future	FTE needed (small)	N/A
Research available and affordable alternatives SUPs for the island	OLE, WWF	Depends on phase	US\$ 10,000	FTE needed (small)	N/A
Perform analysis whether local SUP ban is successful or whether additional national support is required (import ban, tax exemption, etc.)	OLE	2024	US\$ 20,000	Outsourced	SWS
Create, plan and roll out awareness campaign	OLE	2020-2023	To be determined in the future	(FTE needed small)	SWS, WWF
Research / monitoring off the amounts off plastic waste	OLE, WWF	2020-2024	US\$ 5,000 once for "Train the trainer" in marine (OSPAR) & terrestrial (CROW) litter monitoring according to RWS standards	Volunteers & very small FTE	STENAPA, WWF-NL, 7seascare

			+/- 2-5,000 annually for local monitoring capacity  Co-financing and training in marine and terrestrial litter monitoring can be provided by WWF-NL		
<b>Milestone F.</b> Regulate and enforce separation of waste at the industrial and household levels by 2024					
Behavioral study to promote separation of household waste	OLE	2022	US\$ 15,000	To be determined in the future	Households
Implement recommendation from behavioral study	OLE	2024	To be determined in the future	1 FTE	Households, BIN-NL
<b>Milestone G.</b> Monitoring of marine litter and stimulate cleaning up the sea and coastal areas where plastics accumulate by 2024					
Develop and Implement monitoring plan	STENAPA	2022	To be determined in the future	To be determined in the future	OLE
<b>Milestone H.</b> (Fiscal) incentives and enforcement to achieve compliance with waste management policies by 2030					
Incentivize investment in sustainable solutions e.g by lowering import duties Identify sustainable solutions	I&W, MinFin, OLE	2021-	To be determined in the future	To be determined in the future	OLs, STINAPA, SCF, STENAPA, local nature and environmental NGOs

Provide recognition for sustainable solutions Provide incentives for use and purchase of sustainable solutions					
---	--	--	--	--	--

<b>Goal 1.3: Coral reef restoration</b>					
<i>Activities / projects</i>	<i>Lead implementing organisation</i>	<i>Planning / deadlines</i>	<i>Additional budget required (on top of existing budgets)</i>	<i>Additional Human resource needs (on top of existing FTEs)</i>	<i>Key stakeholders</i>
<b>Milestone A.</b> Restore degraded reef areas that are suitable for restoration by 2024					
Implement a reintroduction program for grazers (Diadema) and coral restoration	STENAPA	2021	US\$ 5,228,000 (-2030)	2 rangers, 1 aqua culturist	CNSI, OLE
<b>Milestone B.</b> Determine targets for coral cover based on historical baselines per island by 2021					
Develop targets Identified by expert group for all three islands	WMR, CNSI, STENAPA, CBD, STINAPA,	2021	To be determined in the future	To be determined in the future	OLE
<b>Milestone C.</b> Community of practice, sharing of knowledge on restoration standards and protocols between the 6 Dutch Caribbean islands based on local expertise developed by 2024					

Develop group responsible for establishing restoration standards and protocols as well as to develop said protocols and standards	LNV	2024	US\$ 80,000 for 1 fulltime researcher embedded in local organization (DCNA).	1 FTE coordinating researcher	DCNA, park management organizations, CNSI, island governments
<b>Milestone D.</b> Monitoring strategy implemented to track coral cover over the entire reef area and evaluate restoration success rate by 2024					
Continue established GCRMN reef monitoring. And add more specific protocols for restoration areas as needed, e.g. stony coral, bleaching and seagrass	STENAPA, DCNA, GCRMN	2021-2030	US\$ 279,000 (-2030)	CN wide taskforce	Dutch Caribbean Park Management Organizations, CIEE, RRBF, respective government entities
Request ministry of LNV to make coral reef health monitoring a legal research obligation (Wettelijke Onderzoeks Taak) for Caribbean Netherlands or to make it part of the MWTL program.	OLE	2021	N/A	N/A	LNV, WMR

## Strategic Goal 2: Restore and conserve the unique habitats and species in the Caribbean Netherlands

<b>Goal 2.1: Conservation and restoration of key habitats</b>					
<i>Activities / projects</i>	<i>Lead implementing organisation</i>	<i>Planning / deadlines</i>	<i>Additional budget required (on top of existing budgets)</i>	<i>Additional Human resource needs (on top of existing FTEs)</i>	<i>Key stakeholders</i>
<b>Milestone A.</b> Yarari Marine Mammal & Shark Sanctuary as effectively enforced Nature Park by 2024					
Initiate inventory study of marine mammals prone to underwater noise pollution risks in the area	STENAPA	2021	US\$ 5,000	To be determined in the future	Tourism sector, fishermen's association, Harbor Master
Develop Management Plan for the Yarari Sanctuary focused on Sharks	LNV	2021	US\$ 50,000 outsource	To be determined in the future	island governments, park management organizations, DCNA, Aruba, Curacao, St Maarten
Develop Management Plan for the Yarari Sanctuary focused on cetaceans	LNV	2021	To be determined in the future	To be determined in the future	island governments, park management organizations, DCNA, Aruba, Curacao, St Maarten
Implement Yarari Sanctuary management plans	LNV	2021-2030	US\$ 40,000 annually staffing  US\$ 60,000 annually	1 FTE	Island governments, park management organizations, DCNA, Aruba, Curacao, St Maarten

			monitoring and reporting		
Incorporate legislation into enforcement plans of relevant authorities	LNV, OLE	2022	To be determined in the future	To be determined in the future	OLE, STENAPA, KPCN, Coast Guard, Harbor Master
Enforce natural park status of Yarari Sanctuary around Statia	STENAPA	To be determined in the future	To be determined in the future	FTE needed (big)	OLE
<b>Milestone B.</b> Effective conservation of key habitat functions (e.g. migratory corridors, nursery areas, foraging areas) by 2030					
Update Marine Habitat map (Every three years)	STENAPA	2022	US\$ 65,900 (2022-2030)	To be determined in the future	OLE
Oil spill response (yearly)	STENAPA	2021-2030	US\$ 27,500	To be determined in the future	To be determined in the future
Initiate data collection study on Iguana breeding sites in low and dry forest as key habitat. Then evaluate necessary measures to safeguard habitat. Involve study by RAVON from 2018 and 2019	STENAPA	2022	US\$ 25,000	To be determined in the future	RAVON
Protection plan (maintain fence) for dry forest as part of reforestation project at Boven	STENAPA	2022 (after removal of free roaming animals)	US\$ 8,000 (2022-2030)	To be determined in the future	OLE

national park. (see also 1.1.2 A; 2.1 M; 2.3 D) (yearly maintenance)					
Initiate data collection study of bats and bat habitats. Then evaluate necessary measures to safeguard habitat.	OLE, STENAPA	2022	US\$ 73,500 (2021-2030)	To be determined in the future	OLE
Develop a beach protection policy plan. Especially regarding erosion and breeding season for sea turtles	OLE	2023	To be determined in the future	To be determined in the future	OLE
<b>Milestone C.</b> Eligible protected areas in the Caribbean Netherlands are designated as national parks by 2024					
Initiate an implication study on what national park (protection) status will mean in practice, e.g. regulatory, compliance, responsibilities and capacity requirements	LNV, OLE	2021	To be determined in the future	To be determined in the future	STENAPA
Determine the need for a special area to protect queen conch as a buffer for more lenient catch quotas	OLE, STENAPA	2021	US\$ 5,000	To be determined in the future	Fishermen
<b>Milestone D.</b> Designate currently unprotected key habitats as protected areas by 2030					

Map 'Nature Areas': use mapping at various resolutions [satellite images, drone imagery and ground truthing] to establish distribution of threatened, endangered, keystone, endemic, rare and relic species Determine most likely vegetation types and assemblages (plants and animals) from historical sources and comparable areas	OLE, STENAPA,	2022	To be determined in the future	To be determined in the future	WUR
Determine if current corridors between existing protected areas as well as high value areas are sufficient (nursery, foraging etc) and evaluate if additional protected areas are needed prioritize	OLE (STENAPA CNSI)	2022-2024	To be determined in the future	Outsource	OLE, Government Depts, STENAPA, CNSI, Nature2, CARMABI, University of Wageningen
Identify important breeding and foraging areas (focusing on key species) including IBA's,	STENAPA, CNSI	To be determined in the future	To be determined in the future	To be determined in the future	University of Wageningen, CNSI, BirdLife NL, others
Identify sensitive, high value and 'relic' assemblages and	OLE (STENAPA CNSI)	2021-2024	To be determined in the future	Outsource	OLE, Government Depts, STENAPA, CNSI,

protect as a high priority when necessary [fence]					CARMABI, University of Wageningen
<p>Provide island wide outreach on protected species/areas</p> <p>Providing training on identification and proper management of protected species</p> <p>Survey areas for development, mark and protect protected species</p> <p>Build enforcement capacity</p> <p>Impose sanctions for illegal/accidental damage or destruction of protected species and areas</p> <p>Build capacity at OLE for enforcement</p> <p>Provide NGO community with enforcement capability</p> <p>Ensure appropriate sanctions and fines within the legislation</p> <p>Restore suitable degraded areas</p> <p>Remove invasive plant species by improving habitat resilience (reforestation)</p> <p>Address habitat fragmentation</p>	OLE	2021 - 2030	To be determined in the future	To be determined in the future	STENAPA, CARMABI, CNSI, adjacent landowners,

<p>Resurvey and monitor enclosure and reforestation sites</p> <p>Optimize reforestation efforts (numbers, trees, sequence, nurturing)</p>	OLE	2021 - 2030	To be determined in the future	To be determined in the future	STENAPA
<p>Build awareness of value of dry forest: biological, cultural, historical</p> <p>Outreach campaign:</p> <p>Establish native tree/plant green house/s (reforestation)</p> <p>Promote native gardening initiatives</p> <p>Provide dry forest trees/plants for out planting [greenhouses] (reforestation)</p> <p>Develop high profile enclosure areas and demonstration sites with native plants and trees (reforestation)</p> <p>Education programme with green houses at schools (possible education program, part of other activities)</p> <p>Promote island wide dry forest tree planting day</p>	OLE	2023 - 2030	To be determined in the future	To be determined in the future	STENAPA

Encourage Citizen Science initiatives to co-monitor protected areas and species Use Observado platform for citizen science	DCNA, STENAPA	To be determined in the future	To be determined in the future	1 FTE co-ordinator (DCNA)	OLE
<b>Milestone F.</b> Improved and protected breeding areas for sea- and shorebirds by 2030					
Initiate an impact study on the recreation of habitats that attract migratory birds	STENAPA	2022	US\$ 15,000	To be determined in the future	OLE
Identify important breeding and foraging areas (focusing on key species) including important bird and biodiversity areas (IBA's) & Concordia Bay	STENAPA	2022-2023	To be determined in the future	To be determined in the future	CNSI, Vogelbescherming, University of Wageningen
<b>Milestone G.</b> Develop and implement management plans for mangroves and seagrass areas by 2024					
<b>Milestone H.</b> Protect caves and other key bat habitats by 2030					
Provide training and tools to rangers on bat habitat protection. Build on outcome of 2.1 Milestone B.	STENAPA	2023	US\$ 15,000	To be determined in the future	Dutch Mammal Society
<b>Milestone I.</b> Prohibit deforestation and implement mitigation measures by 2024					

Include/expand legislation on protected/ endangered tree species (included in the new nature ordinance)	OLE / LNV	2021	To be determined in the future	To be determined in the future	STENAPA
<b>Milestone J.</b> Management plans developed, or updated, with stakeholder involvement and evaluated yearly for all protected areas including Ramsar sites by 2024					
Develop a management plan for the marine park	STENAPA	2021	To be determined in the future	To be determined in the future	OLE, DCNA
Develop a management plan for the terrestrial park	STENAPA	2021	US\$ 15,000	To be determined in the future	OLE, DCNA
<b>Milestone K.</b> Comprehensive mapping of key conservation areas (ecosystems and habitats) with management guidelines by 2030					
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Milestone L.</b> Capacity building resulting in LVV reforestation department on the three islands by 2024					
Support current reforestation efforts Provide funding for reforestation project manager Provide funding for reforestation ranger	STENAPA	2021-2030	To be determined in the future	2.5 FTE additional at STENAPA, 1 FTE at LVV	LVV
<b>Milestone M.</b> Structural reforestation of dry forest, including herbaceous layer of 'native' species sourced on the island by 2030 <b>Milestone N.</b> Structural reforestation of tropical forest by 2030					

Initiate feasibility and added value study of native species restoration. (see also 1.1.2 A; 2.1 B; 2.3 D)	STENAPA	2021	To be determined in the future	To be determined in the future	OLE
Structural reforestation of dry forest [additional] Review results of existing reforestation work Determine suitable areas and species Head start plants/trees (greenhouse) Develop and implement prioritized reforestation plan including protection [fencing], water supply, monitoring etc	STENAPA, OLE	2020 – 2024 plan development and preparatory research  2022-2030 actual reforestation	US\$ 150,000 annually	2,5 FTE additional at STENAPA 1 FTE LVV (duplication)	Local community

<b>Goal 2.2: Conservation of keystone and flagship species</b>					
<i>Activities / projects</i>	<i>Lead implementing organisation</i>	<i>Planning / deadlines</i>	<i>Additional budget required (on top of existing budgets)</i>	<i>Additional Human resource needs (on top of existing FTEs)</i>	<i>Key stakeholders</i>
<b>Milestone A.</b> Develop and monitor population targets for keystone and flagship species (see Annex 1, NEPP-CN) by 2024					

<p>Update species lists for St Eustatius and prioritize</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop criteria to select high priority species</li> <li>• Map distribution of high priority species (and threats)</li> <li>• Establish data driven population targets</li> <li>• Implement monitoring programmes for all priority species</li> <li>• Address threats to high priority species</li> <li>• Ensure conservation and species management plans for all high priority species with population targets</li> <li>• Adopt and implement appropriate monitoring programmes</li> <li>• Determine need for reforestation/restoration</li> <li>• Explore the necessity of Establish programme to head start key species</li> </ul>	<p>LNV [Help Desk] OLE DCNA STENAPA</p>	<p>2022-2030</p>	<p>Existing funding from SPAW US\$ 6,500 for pilot species conservation (updating lists, some species plans and monitoring recommendations)</p>	<p>To be determined in the future</p>	<p>STENAPA, CARMABI, Nature2, BirdLife NL, community</p>
--	---	------------------	---	---------------------------------------	--

Develop an overall monitoring framework	STENAPA	2022	US\$ 20,000	FTE To be determined in the future	SCF, STINAPA, Carmabi, DCNA, CSNI, WUR, WMR, Vogelbescherming, Naturalis
Develop and implement iguana monitoring program (biannual surveys)	STENAPA	2021	US\$ 120,000 (2021-2030)	Terrestrial monitoring needs will require 1 (FTE to be determined in the future) manager and 1 ½ (FTE to be determined in the future) ranger	RAVON
General bird surveys (annually)	STENAPA	2021	US\$ 83,000 (-2030)	General monitoring needs will require 1 (FTE To be determined in the future) biologist	OLE
Tropic bird abundance and distribution surveys (annually)	STENAPA	2021	US\$ 95,600 (-2030)	To be determined in the future	CNSI, Vogelbescherming, SCF, Universiteit van Wageningen

Tropic bird hatching success surveys (annually)	STENAPA	2022	US\$ 119,500 (-2030)	To be determined in the future	CNSI, Vogelbescherming, SCF, Universiteit van Wageningen
Bridled Quail-Dove abundance and distribution surveys (Annually)	STENAPA	2021	US\$ 133,000 (-2030)	To be determined in the future	CNSI, Vogelbescherming
Develop species action plan for Bridled Quail-Dove based on surveys (2.2.a) and extra Threat analysis	STENAPA	2021 - 2022	US\$ 15,000	To be determined in the future	CNSI, Vogelbescherming
Butterfly abundance and distribution (Biannual surveys)	STENAPA	2022	US\$ 28,000 (-2030)	To be determined in the future	CNSI, Vogelbescherming
Pollinator distribution and abundance (Surveys every three years)	STENAPA	2023	US\$ 50,000 (-2030)	To be determined in the future	OLE
Red bellied racer (Annual surveys)	STENAPA	2021	US\$ 133,000 (-2030)	To be determined in the future	RAVON
Land Crab abundance and distribution (Every 3 years)	STENAPA	2023	US\$ 42,700 (-2030)	To be determined in the future	OLE
Forest health and resilience (Drone) (Annual surveys)	STENAPA	2021	US\$ 225,000 (-2030)	To be determined in the future	OLE

Fish survey (BRUV) Abundance and distribution also at depth (Biannually)	STENAPA	2022	US\$ 123,000 (-2030)	To be determined in the future	OLE
Reef fish (size freq) (fish sampling) (yearly)	CNSI	2021	US\$ 0	To be determined in the future	OLE
Pelagic fish (size freq) (fish sampling) (CNSI) (yearly)	CNSI	2021	US\$ 0	To be determined in the future	OLE
Queen conch (size freq) (fish sampling) (yearly)	CNSI	2021	US\$ 0	To be determined in the future	OLE
Develop Pelagic fish abundance and distribution monitoring protocol	WMR, LNV	2022	To be determined in the future	To be determined in the future	OLE
Lobster (size freq) (fish sampling) (yearly)	CNSI	2021	US\$ 0	To be determined in the future	OLE
Develop and implement Spiny Lobster abundance and distribution monitoring protocol (Surveys every 3 years)	STENAPA	2021	US\$ 65,000 (-2030)	To be determined in the future	OLE
Cetaceans Abundance and distribution (yearly)	STENAPA	2021	US\$ 40,500 (-2030)	To be determined in the future	OLE

Sharks and rays Abundance and distribution (yearly)	STENAPA	2021	US\$ 134,000 (-2030)	To be determined in the future	OLE
Tanker impact study on Queen conch (Every 4 years)	WMR, CNSI, STENAPA	2022	US\$ 40,000 (-2030)	To be determined in the future	OLE
Invasive species Lionfish abundance (yearly)	STENAPA	2021	US\$ 0	To be determined in the future	OLE
Sea turtle In-water survey abundance and distribution (yearly)	STENAPA	2021	US\$ 82,000 (-2030)	To be determined in the future	OLE
Sea turtle tagging and tracking (yearly)	STENAPA	2021	US\$ 64,000 (-2030)	To be determined in the future	RAVON
Sea turtle nest monitoring / hatchling success (yearly)	STENAPA	2021	58,600 (-2030)	To be determined in the future	OLE
Queen conch (abundance distribution) (Every 4 years)	STENAPA	2022	US\$ 69,000 (-2030)	To be determined in the future	OLE
<b>Milestone B.</b> Implement conservation plans to protect keystone and flagship species (see Annex 1, NEPP-CN) by 2030					
Initiate baseline study – Part of the monitoring of keystone and flagship species	STENAPA	2021	US\$ 5,000	To be determined in the future	RAVON

Develop conservation plan	STENAPA	2022	US\$ 50,000	FTE needed (small)	OLE, RAVON
Implement and monitoring of conservation plan	STENAPA	2025	US\$ 50,000	FTE needed (big)	OLE, DCNA,
<b>Milestone C.</b> Where necessary, develop breeding programs to meet conservation targets by 2030					
Initiate a feasibility and added value study on captive breeding	STENAPA	2023	US\$ 5,000	To be determined in the future	N/A
Development of Iguana captive breeding program, led by RAVON and Diergaarde Blijdorp together with STENAPA. Implement if necessary and possible.	RAVON, Diergaarde Blijdorp	2026	To be determined in the future	To be determined in the future	RAVON, Diergaarde Blijdorp
<b>Milestone D.</b> Develop financial mechanisms for monitoring, conservation, and emergency response programs by 2025					
Develop sustainable financing mechanisms for conservation plan implementation and monitoring	STENAPA, OLE, LNV	2021	US\$ 10,000	To be determined in the future	DCNA, OLE

<b>Goal 2.3: Prevent new and control established invasive species</b>					
<i>Activities / projects</i>	<i>Lead implementing organisation</i>	<i>Planning / deadlines</i>	<i>Additional budget required (on top of existing budgets)</i>	<i>Additional Human resource needs (on top of existing FTEs)</i>	<i>Key stakeholders</i>

<b>Milestone A.</b> Caribbean Netherlands wide marine and aerial biosecurity protocol developed, implemented and effectively enforced (e.g. biosecurity plan) by 2024					
Develop biosecurity protocol at harbor and airport	LNV OLE, OLB, OLS	2021-2022	To be determined in the future	FTE needed (small)	STENAPA, LNV
Improve fence at harbor to a biosecurity fence.	OLE	2022	To be determined in the future	To be determined in the future	N/A
Inform and communicate with harbor and customs regarding new regulation about import of species	STENAPA, OLE	To be determined in the future	To be determined in the future	To be determined in the future	N/A
Improve regulation regarding the import and keeping of invasive species (This will fall under the new nature ordinance)	OLE	2021	To be determined in the future	To be determined in the future	N/A
Develop biosecurity monitoring framework of established and new invasive species, including inventory study	OLE	2023	US\$ 5,000	FTE needed (small)	STENAPA, LNV, CSNI
<b>Milestone B.</b> Develop an invasive species inventory and monitor system by 2030					
<b>Milestone C.</b> Develop and implement management plans to control invasive species populations by 2024					
Initiate baseline study of invasive species	STENAPA	2021	US\$ 5,000	To be determined in the future	CSI

Develop and implement management plan for invasive species control	STENAPA	2022	US\$ 10,000	FTE needed (small)	OLE
Structural capacity for management and monitoring	STENAPA	2023	To be determined in the future	FTE needed (big)	OLE
<b>Milestone D.</b> Control Coralita through holistic ecosystem restoration approach on St Eustatius and Bonaire by 2024					
Develop and implement reforestation plans (see also 1.1.2 A; 2.1 B; 2.1 M)	STENAPA	2021	To be determined in the future	To be determined in the future	OLE
Develop and implement free roaming animal removal plans (see 1.1.1 B)	OLE, BZK, LNV	2021	To be determined in the future	To be determined in the future	STENAPA, farmers
Initiate survey study on Coralita after implementation of reforestation projects and animal removing plans	STENAPA	2024	To be determined in the future	To be determined in the future	To be determined in the future
Initiate an impact study of Giant African snail and explore the possibility to eradicate it by developing and implementing removing plans	STENAPA, OLE, CNSI	2021	US\$ 30,000	To be determined in the future	OLE, Farmers Cooperative, LVV
Stimulate reforestation of native species, that are of importance to iguanas i.e. white cedar, water mampoo etc.	STENAPA	2021	To be determined in the future	To be determined in the future	RAVON

<b>Milestone E.</b> Regulated recreational fishery to keep lionfish biomass on the reefs at least under less than 35 individuals per hectare by 2024					
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Milestone F.</b> Good quality cover of native seagrass by managing encroachment and invasive seagrass species and by not removing high numbers of certain functional species (e.g. conch or fish) by 2030					
Initiate feasibility and added value study on seagrass restoration	STENAPA, CNSI	2021	US\$ 10,000	To be determined in the future	To be determined in the future
<b>Milestone G.</b> Develop and implement management plans to control cats, dogs, rabbits, guinea pigs and rats (rodents) by 2030					
Initiate baseline study, including amount estimation, ownership and concentration locations, sensitive habitat areas, legislative framework	OLE	2022	US\$ 5,000	To be determined in the future	Animal shelter
Develop and implement removal plan in urban areas	OLE	2023	To be determined in the future	FTE needed (small)	N/A
Develop and implement removal plan in Boven National Park	STENAPA	2023	To be determined in the future	FTE needed (small)	N/A
Develop and implement monitoring and eradication plans for cats and rats in sensitive areas	STENAPA, OLE	2022	US\$ 105,000	To be determined in the future	Animal shelter, OLE, CNSI

### Strategic Goal 3: Sustainable use of land and water for the development of the local economy

<b>Goal 3.1: Invest in sustainable fisheries</b>					
<i>Activities / projects</i>	<i>Lead implementing organisation</i>	<i>Planning / deadlines</i>	<i>Additional budget required (on top of existing budgets)</i>	<i>Additional Human resource needs (on top of existing FTEs)</i>	<i>Key stakeholders</i>
<b>Milestone A.</b> Implement the Sustainable Fisheries Policy Plan by 2024					
Develop national fisheries plan (or include in agricultural plan)	LNV	2021	To be determined in the future	0,5 FTE needed	OLE, Fishermen, STENAPA
Draw up local ordinance as a basis for a local fisheries plan	OLE	2021	To be determined in the future	To be determined in the future	LNV, Fishermen, STENAPA
Develop fisheries plan: initiate a sustainable fisheries study, including diversification goals, underleveraged marine areas, quota common fish, required harbor infrastructure, securing fishermen community support base, fish catch marketability	OLE	2022	US\$ 50,000	FTE needed to be determined in the future (small)	LNV, Fishermen, STENAPA
Implement fisheries policy plan, including harbor infrastructure recommendations	OLE	2023	US\$ 150,000	FTE needed to be determined in the future (big)	LNV, Fishermen, STENAPA
Develop Sustainable fisheries plan St Eustatius (SFPS) following co-management principles  <b>Deliverable: SFPS</b>	LVV (requires fisheries policy officer) LNV	Start in 2021 2022	€ 50,000 for development and structural work budget for 10 years. (From WWF roadmap) Excludes specific research/projects.	Covered in FMBB  (excluding 1 FTE for RCN fisheries policy advisor for CN)	WWF, Fishermen, STENAPA, OLE/LVV, Researchers (WUR), Fishermen's association

			In kind Co-financing by WWF by providing 0.1 FTE during development of SFPS		
<p>Implement the Sustainable Fisheries Plan St. Eustatius:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inventory of current activities and baseline stock assessments</li> <li>• Set clear monitoring targets for commercial fish, lobster and conch (also see Milestone B)</li> <li>• Fisheries co-management as integral component</li> <li>• Determine Maximum Sustainable Yield based on consistent stock assessments.</li> <li>• Investigate possibilities of restocking of commercial/endangered species.</li> </ul> <p><b>Deliverable: baseline stock assesment; measurable targets</b></p>	<p>Fisheries management body St. Eustatius (to be set up) LVV LNV</p>	<p>3 years to implement Feedback and evaluation every 5 years</p> <p>2023</p>	<p>Incorporated in SFPS budget (row above this one) Co-financing by WWF can be discussed</p> <p>US\$ 150,000</p>	<p>Fisheries management body Bonaire budget FTEs</p>	<p>Fishermen, STENAPA, LNV, OLE/LVV, Fishermen's association</p>
<p><b>Milestone B.</b> Assessment and active monitoring of commercial fish, lobster and conch stocks to ensure sustainable exploitation by 2024</p>					
Develop monitoring framework for sustainable fisheries	OLE	2023	To be determined in the future	FTE needed (small)	LNV, SCF, Fishermen's

					association, STENAPA
<p>Implement monitoring methodology to provide biological information that aligns with data needs for taking adaptive, information-driven co-management decisions of fisheries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Include total landings per species, bycatch, fishing gear, number of fishermen and number of fishing trips.</li> <li>• Draft monitoring protocols using regional tools where possible to uniformly and comparably collect and increase fisheries dependent monitoring data (total landings per species, the bycatch levels, fishing gear, number of fishermen and fishing trips) as well as fisheries independent data (reef surveys) (see also Milestone H);</li> <li>• Set measurable targets for total landings, based on both accurate current as well as historic data</li> </ul>	FMBS / DMO (CNSI) LVV / OLE	2021 - 2030  2023	€ 50,000 in total for 10 years. From WWF roadmap. Does NOT include specific research and projects that need to be carried out as and when needed.	To be determined in the future	STENAPA, LNV, Researchers (WMR), Fishermen's association, fishermen.

<p>to improve understanding of healthy fish stocks to establish realistic and measurable targets for the fisheries sector;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collect data on seafood trade flows using regional tools where possible to uniformly and comparably quantify import/exports to improve traceability and transparency of fisheries sector and to be used in (re)shaping fisheries management and monitoring schemes (see also Milestone H.</li> </ul> <p><b>Deliverable: effective, tailored and functional monitoring in place including implementation feedback loop to inform management decisions</b></p>					
<p><b>Milestone C.</b> Organize fishing sector to build the capacity and infrastructure for a sustainable and profitable fishing industry by 2024</p>					
<p>Initiate sustainable business development study, including investment- and training facility options</p>	<p>OLE</p>	<p>2022</p>	<p>US\$ 10,000</p>	<p>To be determined in the future</p>	<p>LNV, Fishermen's association, OLE</p>

Implement required capacity additions in the fishing sector for sustained and profitable fishing	OLE	2023	To be determined in the future	FTE needed (small)	LNV, Fishermen's association
<p>Organize fisheries sector and build local capacity (coordinator working along with management body) to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support local development of fishermen and Fishermen's association</li> <li>• Set up regular consultation workshops</li> <li>• Capacity-building</li> <li>• Education and awareness</li> <li>• Develop sustainable fish production (i.e., aquaculture)</li> </ul> <p><b>Note: Job opportunities</b></p> <p><b>Deliverable: actions included in SFPS</b></p>	LVV / OLE Economic Affairs Chambre of Commerce St. Eustatius	Immediately after establishment of fisheries management body  2023	To be included in annual fisheries management body budget <b>In kind or financial co-financing by WWF can be discussed.</b>	Fisheries management body budget FTEs	Fishermen, LVV, LNV, STENAPA, Fishermen's association
Support fisheries cooperative to increase stakeholder participation and involvement, organize fisheries meetings. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Invest in establishment of solid foundation for fisheries cooperative for a period of three years</li> </ul>	fishermen's association lvv / ole	2023	<b>€ 100,000 for first 3 years of establishment of foundation and financial independence of fishermen's association</b> € 25,000 in total for 10 years for structural support. (from WWF)	0.5 FTE Fisheries Cooperative Support Officer	Fishermen, LVV, Fishermen's association

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- co-design a plan with fishermen's association for financial independence of fisheries cooperative</li> </ul> <p><b>Deliverable: fisheries cooperative support officer is in place</b></p>			roadmap). Project funding not included.		
<p>Update central landing facility to facilitate all activities related to fisheries – monitoring (landings, trade flows), sales, awareness).</p> <p><b>Note: Job opportunities</b></p> <p><b>Deliverable: central landing facility with proper, sustainable management</b></p>	OLE	2024-2025	US\$ 200,000 (from WWF roadmap)	To be determined in the future	LVV, LNV, Fishermen's foundation
<p><b>Milestone E.</b> Protect vulnerable top predators and key herbivores through fishing regulation by 2024</p> <p><b>Milestone F.</b> Increase no fishing zones to at least 30% of the coastal waters by 2024</p>					
<p>Initiate consultation rounds with fishermen to reach a shared vision, including coordinated efforts with OLE to push for more access to the Saba bank. This input is incorporated in fisheries policy plan development (see 3.1 A)</p>	OLE	2022	To be determined in the future	To be determined in the future	LNV, Fishermen's association
<p>Include and emphasize protection of vulnerable top predators and key herbivores into fisheries policy plan</p>	Fisheries management body (to be set up)	During implementation of fisheries policy plan	To be included in annual Fisheries management body budget	Fisheries management body FTEs	LVV, LNV, Fishermen's association

<b>Deliverable: included in SFPS</b>			Excludes specific research and project costs. In kind or financial co-financing by WWF can be discussed.		
<b>Milestone G.</b> Implement and enforce legislation that fishing in coastal waters is only allowed at specific designated areas on the islands by 2024					
Organize yearly enforcement workshops and develop training materials to increase knowledge of and sense of urgency of fisheries enforcement among enforcers.  <b>Deliverable: structural yearly workshops organized by community engagement officer</b>	LVV FMBS OLE	Start year 1 - Continuous	€ 100,000 over 10 years (from WWF roadmap for all three islands)	See Community Engagement Officer (Milestone A)	Coastguard, KPCN, STENAPA rangers.
Set up, implement and keep records of a mandatory registration system for fishers.  DELIVERABLE: UP TO DATE AND COMPLETE RECORDS OF FISHERS	LVV OLE FISHERMEN'S ASSOCIATION	Start year 1 - Continuous	To be determined in the future by OLE	See Community Engagement Officer / DMO (Milestone A)	LNV, Recreational fisherman, Sports fishermen, Subsistence fishermen LVV, Fishermen's association
Streamline and build capacity to allow for effective enforcement of no-take zones and fisheries policy  <b>Deliverable: effective enforcement of sfps</b>	OLE	Within 1 year	€ 25,000 for BAVPOL STENAPA over 10 years (minimum) € 100,000 for 2 nature & fisheries enforcers at T&H	2 FTE (overlaps with enforcement of nature legislation)	STENAPA, KPCN, LNV

<b>Milestone H.</b> Implement regional protocol to collect fisheries independent data in a central database with Aruba, Curacao and Sint Maarten included by 2024					
Develop and implement a regional protocol to collect data	OLE	2021	To be determined in the future	FTE needed (small)	LNV, STENAPA
Fisheries independent data collection protocol established and implemented (incl. stock assessments) (to be incorporated into existing Milestone B) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen collaboration with sister islands</li> <li>FADs and pelagic species</li> </ul> <b>Deliverable: fisheries data collection protocol implemented</b>	OLE	Continuous 2021	Include in annual FMBS budget US\$ 30,000	Fisheries management body FTEs / DMO Officer	STENAPA, LVV, EEZ committee, Fishermen's association
Push LNV to implement a central database in cooperation with the region	OLE	2022	To be determined in the future	To be determined in the future	LNV, STENAPA, CN, CAS
Push LNV to place management of central database with STENAPA	OLE	2022	US\$ 30,000	FTE needed (small)	LNV, CN, CAS
<b>Milestone I.</b> Align existing fisheries national legislation with local legislation and marine protected areas regulation and communicate results transparent and clear to all stakeholders by 2024					
Inventory of responsibilities in the fishing sector: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clear understandings on who does what for effective management</li> </ul>	LNV OLE LVV	Within 1 year	€ 20,000 for external legal consultant Not included in WWF roadmap, but important to include	See FMBS	KPCN, KMAR, Coast Guard, Recreational fisherman, Sports fishermen, Subsistence

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Responsibilities of each organization for enforcement (STENAPA, OLE, KPCN, etc) and inter organizational procedures</li> <li>Recommendations on designating unclear or currently not covered responsibilities.</li> </ul> <p><b>Deliverable: clarity and agreement on devision fisheries responsibilitites – included in sfps</b></p>					fishermen, STENAPA, OLE, DCNA, Fishermen's association,
<p>Review, adapt and implement sustainable fisheries policy and legislation for St. Eustatius to provide modern, up to date and effective legislation. Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create a fisheries ordinance for St Eustatius</li> <li>align local and national fisheries legislation</li> <li>review zoning, no take zones, permitted gear, seasons etc</li> <li>Incorporate awareness component on policy/legislation in awareness campaign in Milestone C</li> </ul>	LNV LVV OLE	Start in year 2 – after updated Visserijwet BES has been enacted.	€50,000 (from WWF roadmap)	See FMBS	Recreational fisherman, Sports fishermen, Subsistence fishermen, STENAPA, LNV, Researchers (WUR), WWF-NL, LVV, KPCN, KMAR, Coast Guard, DCNA, OLE. Fishermen's association

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Include complete protection for sharks (all species) (already included in NO)</li> </ul> <b>Deliverable: updated and implemented legislation</b>					
---	--	--	--	--	--

<b>Goal 3.2: Tourism industry in balance with nature conservation</b>					
<i>Activities / projects</i>	<i>Lead implementing organisation</i>	<i>Planning / deadlines</i>	<i>Additional budget required (on top of existing budgets)</i>	<i>Additional Human resource needs (on top of existing FTEs)</i>	<i>Key stakeholders</i>
<b>Milestone A.</b> Profound research of the maximum number of cruise- and stay-over visitors per year acceptable as ecological and social pressures to achieve sustainable tourism by 2024.					
Initiate study on ecological carrying capacity in relation to tourism	OLE	2026	US\$ 15,000	To be determined in the future	Tourism Taskforce
<b>Milestone B.</b> Regulate the amount and impact of tourist activities per location and/or habitat type, based on social, economic and ecological carrying capacity by 2030					
Consider tourism impact on specific habitats/areas. Incorporate this into study on ecological carrying capacity (see 3.2 A)	OLE	2026	See 3.2 A	To be determined in the future	Tourism Taskforce
<b>Milestone C.</b> Ecosystem and biodiversity conservation targets are incorporated in and aligned with the strategic tourism plans on the three islands, including in spatial planning by 2024					

Develop a strategic tourism plan, which builds on the existing tourism vision framework (2019). Include conservation and spatial planning outlook.	OLE	2022	US\$ 30,000	To be determined in the future	Tourism Taskforce
<b>Milestone D.</b> Guidelines, criteria and regulations to ensure investment in the tourism industry that are truly sustainable and in line with the long-term tourism strategy by 2030					
Develop a policy criteria framework for investments in the tourism industry going forward. Criteria should reflect tourism strategy, conservation and spatial planning.	OLE	2023	To be determined in the future	FTE needed (small)	Tourism Taskforce
<b>Milestone E.</b> Profound and solid sustainability certification schemes for accommodations, bars and restaurants, tour operators based on existing initiatives (e.g. Travel Life, Green Destinations, Quality Coast, Blue Flag destinations, etc.) by 2024					
Expand current sustainability certification scheme to hotel sector	OLE	2021	To be determined in the future	To be determined in the future	Tourism Taskforce
Help local businesses to get certified for desired certification	OLE	To be determined in the future	To be determined in the future	To be determined in the future	Local businesses
Re-evaluate island-wide green destination seal	OLE	2021	To be determined in the future	To be determined in the future	Tourism Taskforce
<b>Milestone F.</b> Develop and implement fiscal instruments for tourism industry to finance nature conservation investments by 2024					

Initiate study on sustainable financing mechanisms for nature conservation	STENAPA	2021	US\$ 20,000	To be determined in the future	Tourism Taskforce
--	---------	------	-------------	--------------------------------	-------------------

<b>Goal 3.3: Invest in sustainable local food production</b>					
<i>Activities / projects</i>	<i>Lead implementing organisation</i>	<i>Planning / deadlines</i>	<i>Additional budget required (on top of existing budgets)</i>	<i>Additional Human resource needs (on top of existing FTEs)</i>	<i>Key stakeholders</i>
<b>Milestone A.</b> Facilitate the sustainable use of treated wastewater and other potential waste streams (e.g. compost) for agricultural production by 2024					
Development of ponds for rainwater catchment (see 1.1.2 A)	OLE	2021-2025	To be determined in the future	1 FTE	I&W, LNV
Develop overflow catchment installation on solar panels for rainwater catchment (see 1.1.2 A)	OLE	2022	To be determined in the future	1 FTE	I&W, LNV
Initiate a feasibility study on expanding the existing reverse osmosis installation for agriculture purposes (combine with pond catchment scheme to compensate for pond water evaporation)	OLE	2022	US\$ 15,000	FTE (small)	I&W, LNV
Pilot water & compost generation systems from decentralized waste water treatment	OLE	Identify parameters and	5 demonstration sites: US\$ 900,000	0.1 FTE OLE policy advisor.	WWF-NL, SWS, knowledge institutes, I&W, RWS, pilot sites,

		<p>pilot sites: Q1 FY2022</p> <p>Innovation challenge: 2022</p> <p>Pilot testing and effectiveness monitoring: 2022-2024</p> <p>Recommendations for expansion: 2025</p>	(small budget available at WWF-NL + private sector is anticipated to cover 40-60% of the installation cost)	The rest is outsourced	
Initiate feasibility study for the use of compost/wastewater as an alternative for reverse osmosis	OLE	2022	US\$ 15,000	FTE (small)	I&W, LNV
<b>Milestone B.</b> Develop infrastructure and capacity to stimulate the consumption and production of local fruits and vegetables, animal fodder and other commercial crops by 2024					
Market demand for local crops and livestock is present, but success is contingent on results of 1.1.1 C, 1.1.2 A and 3.3 A.	OLE	2022	To be determined in the future	To be determined in the future	I&W, LNV, Statia farmers cooperative
Continue existing efforts for stimulating production and consumption of local crops and livestock	OLE	2025	To be determined in the future	FTE needed (small)	LNV, I&W, EZK, Statia farmers cooperative

<b>Milestone D.</b> Develop an island-wide strategy to stimulate circular production that is in line with EU circular economy strategies by 2030					
Develop a strategy to stimulate circular production in line with the agricultural vision	OLE RVO	2022-2023 Development  2021-2030 Implementation	To be determined in the future	To be determined in the future	LNV, Statia farmers cooperative, WUR
<b>Milestone E.</b> Promote research and investment in salt resistant crops and algae and seaweed cultivation by 2030					
Initiate a feasibility study on Statia as a test location for the region	OLE, RVO	2025	US\$ 15,000	To be determined in the future	LNV, Statia farmers Cooperative, WUR
<b>Milestone F.</b> Initiate integrated rural development projects to create buffer zones with sustainable forms of agriculture around natural areas by 2030					
Initiate feasibility study for agricultural buffer zones for the development near marine park	OLE, RVO	2025	US\$ 15,000	To be determined in the future	LNV, WUR
<b>Note: Job creation</b>					
<b>Milestone G.</b> Develop guidelines and promote best practices for sustainable agriculture by 2040					
Success is contingent on results of 1.1.1 C, 1.1.2 A, 3.3 A and 3.3 B.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

## Strategic Goal 4 Create the enabling conditions for effective nature management and sustainable use in the CN

Goal 4.1: Education and training					
<i>Activities / projects</i>	<i>Lead implementing organisation</i>	<i>Planning / deadlines</i>	<i>Additional budget required (on top of existing budgets)</i>	<i>Additional Human resource needs (on top of existing FTEs)</i>	<i>Key stakeholders</i>
<b>Milestone A.</b> For all the topics in the NEPP content will be developed as part of a curriculum informing / educating children at the nursery, primary and secondary schools on the islands by 2024					
Develop and implement education program on all levels (i.e. primary school, middle school and college)	STENAPA	To be determined in the future	To be determined in the future	To be determined in the future	OLE, Schools, CNSI
Implement plan  Topics for inclusion: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coral reefs</li> <li>• Climate change</li> <li>• National Parks</li> <li>• Protected areas</li> <li>• Protected species</li> <li>• Local flora and fauna</li> <li>• Environmental issues</li> <li>• Waste management</li> <li>• Plastics</li> <li>• Health and nature</li> <li>• Water management</li> <li>• Invasive species</li> <li>• Agriculture</li> <li>• Animal husbandry</li> <li>• Fisheries</li> </ul>	OLE	2022-2030 structural	US\$ 100,000 annually divided over OLE, schools, STENAPA, CNSI depending on involvement. (excludes FTE costs)	1 FTE Nature and environment educator at schools  Note that the education goals in the previous nature policy plan were considered by the evaluator to have one of the lowest achievement scores, so there is a documented need for additional capacity on this topic. 1 additional FTE is very likely grossly	STENAPA, Schools, CNSI, SWS

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tourism</li> <li>• Carrying capacity</li> <li>• Circular economy</li> <li>• Green energy</li> <li>• Restoration</li> </ul>				insufficient, but it's a start.	
Think Tanks for youth engagement in sustainable development and inclusion in education programs	schools	2022	To be determined in the future	0.1 FTE Nature and environment educator (if based at a school, the lead organization is the schools)	OLE, STENAPA, CNSI, SWS
By 2024, 100% of elementary schools will be in possession of their own set of Nature & Environment educational boxes	Schools	2022-2024	To be determined in the future	0.1 FTE Nature and environment educator (if based at a school, the lead organization is the schools)	STENAPA, SWS, OLE
80% of school pupils on Statia in secondary schools have received 8 hours per year of nature education, with well-trained teachers supported with educational materials	STENAPA	2022-2024	To be determined in the future	Nature and environment educator (if based at a school, the lead organization is the schools)	Schools
Structural education for decision makers about nature and environment	STENAPA	2024	To be determined in the future	To be determined in the future	OLE + Executive council and Island council
<b>Milestone B.</b> Each implementation plan must address targeted education programs for all relevant stakeholder groups by 2024 and preferably build expertise that can be commercially exploited by 2030					

Develop plan	STENAPA, OLE	2021	US\$ 10,000	Outsource (utilize knowledge of sister islands)	N/A
Implement plan	OLE	2021-2030 structural	To be determined in the future	To be determined in the future	N/A
<b>Milestone C.</b> Voluntary courses offered through existing educational programs on topics dealt with in this NEPP, such as water retention, circular economy, climate change etc. by 2030					
Develop plan	STENAPA, OLE	2021	US\$ 10,000	Outsource	N/A
Implement plan	OLE	2021-2030 structural	US\$ 15,000 annually	0.2 FTE Nature and environment educator	STENAPA
<b>Milestone D.</b> Engage youth by creating nature related activities, e.g. monitoring, restoration by 2024					
Develop plan	STENAPA, OLE	2021	US\$ 10,000	Outsourced	N/A
Implement plan	OLE	2021-2030 structural	US\$ 15,000 annually	0.2 FTE Nature and environment educator	STENAPA
<b>Milestone E.</b> Program educating local decision makers on content of this NEPP and its impact by 2024					
Develop plan	STENAPA, OLE	2021	US\$ 10,000	Outsourced	N/A
Implement plan	OLE	2021-2030 structural	US\$ 15,000 annually	0.2 FTE Nature and environment educator	STENAPA
Jr. Ranger Exchange program. One event per year, duration 4 days, 3 nights. +/- 10 participants + 2 supervisors of each island, total 72	DCNA, STENAPA	2022-2030 structural	US\$ 500 per ticket, US\$ 100 per overnight stay incl. taxes	To be determined in the future	N/A

of which 60 are travelling. If COVID-19 permits travel.			US\$ 200 for Transport +F&B = US\$ 1000 per person per trip  For 60 persons = US\$ 60,000 per year US\$ 480,000 total		
<b>Milestone F.</b> Each implementation plan contains an engagement program to involve the local population and raise awareness about 'what's in it for me?' when preserving nature and especially coral reefs by 2024					
Develop plan	STENAPA, OLE	2021	US\$ 10,000	Outsourced	N/A
Implement plan	OLE	2021-2030 structural	US\$ 15,000 annually	0.2 FTE Nature and environment educator	STENAPA
<b>Milestone G.</b> Ensure that each implementation agenda contains opportunities for students from the islands to come back to their island by 2024					
Develop plan	STENAPA, OLE	2021	US\$ 50,000	To be determined in the future	N/A
Implement plan	OLE	2021-2030 structural	US\$ 100,000 annually	1 FTE Nature and environment educator at secondary school	STENAPA, schools
By the end of 2024, STENAPA has a well-organized group of motivated adult volunteers supporting educational and other conservation activities of SCF	STENAPA	2024	To be determined in the future	1 FTE volunteer coordinator	OLE, LNV

Goal 4.2: Awareness					
Activities / projects	Lead implementing organisation	Planning / deadlines	Additional budget required (on top of existing budgets)	Additional Human resource needs (on top of existing FTEs)	Key stakeholders
<p><b>Milestone A.</b> Ensure that for each implementation agenda communication and outreach strategies focusing on the different target groups are developed and implemented by 2024</p> <p><b>Milestone B.</b> Awareness raised among 100% of the population on the benefits of healthy soils and sustainable water resource management for the natural environment and ecosystem services by 2030</p> <p><b>Milestone C.</b> Incorporate guidelines and outreach moments in order to ensure transparency in the realization of all projects and programs by 2024</p>					
Development and implementation of awareness strategies and campaigns	OLE, STENAPA	Develop plan: 2021 Implement plan: 2021-2030 structural	US\$ 100,000 US\$ 8,000 p/y	1 FTE environment education and awareness  1 FTE nature education and awareness	Depends on topic at hand, but stakeholders during the 10-year plan period will include almost all organizations and individuals on Statia
<p>Develop and implement general awareness program for local community</p> <p>Conduct baseline measurement among community and monitor awareness in coming years. Strengthen each other and include this in an MoU</p> <p>Engagement program addressing 100% of local population with 'what's in it for me' approach</p>	OLE	2021-2024	US\$ 50,000	0.2 FTE Outsource 0.2 FTE communication advisor (marketier)	N/A

<p>Develop and implement nature/environment-oriented awareness program for visitors</p> <p>Includes certification of guides. Certification should be renewed annually by OLE.</p> <p><b>Note: job opportunity</b></p>	STENAPA, OLE	To be determined in the future	To be determined in the future	<p>1 FTE environment education and awareness</p> <p>1 FTE nature education and awareness</p>	Tourism office, SWS, LNV, I&W
Develop guidelines and plan outreach moments for the realization of all projects and programs by 2024	OLE	by 2024	US\$ 50,000	Coordinated by the project team NEPP	All stakeholders
Intense and extensive communication and outreach regarding the value of Statia's nature (historical/cultural/social/economic) rules and regulations	OLE	To be determined in the future	To be determined in the future	<p>0.2 FTE communication advisor in collaboration with</p> <p>0.2 FTE environment/nature education awareness</p>	STENAPA, SWS, RWS
Communication about current and updated nature and environmental legislation	OLE	2021-2030	To be determined in the future	0.1 communication advisor	STENAPA, RWS, SWS
Coordinating STENAPA's communication efforts on the whole scope of Activities including	STENAPA	To be determined in the future	To be determined in the future	0.2 FTE communication advisor	OLE

its own CAP and NEPP related activities					
STENAPA brochures review and development about sustainable use of the parks and visitor rules	STENAPA	Biannually 2021-2030	To be determined in the future	Communication advisor	OLE, Tourism office
Align activities and strategies between stakeholders that communicate and raise awareness about sustainability aspects. Annual update of communication activities and MOU with these stakeholders (also based on the results of the surveys / standard assessment methods)	OLE	2022-2030	To be determined in the future	0.2 FTE communication advisor in collaboration with  0.2 FTE environment/nature education awareness	All nature NGOs
Communication about the removal of all grazers from Boven National Park and Quill National Park by STENAPA	STENAPA with public support from OLE	9 years	US\$10,000/year	0.5 FTE at STENAPA	OLE, CNSI, Community organizations and Key influencers
Communication about Water quality Measurement results	RWS	2021-2030	To be determined in the future	To be determined in the future	RWS, OLE, STENAPA
Marine Litter communication plan	WWF-NL	2022	N/A	N/A	OLE, STENAPA, WWF-NL, 7-seas Care